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Senate Backs Oil Lines; British Tanks for Russia; Inflation in Rising Wages

The World's Day—July 18, 1942

Washington: Senate Backs Florida Oil Plans

The Senate voted approval of construction of a trans-Florida barge canal, two or more oil pipe lines, and improvement of the Gulf intracoastal waterway, all intended to increase the flow of petroleum to the Eastern Seaboard. [Financial Page.]

House debate on the tax bill indicated that the Administration relied on the Senate to boost the bill from the present $6,143,900,000 to the $8,700,000,000 wanted by the Treasury. [Financial Page.]

The Vichy Government of collaborationist Pierre Laval received a diplomatic rebuff when its Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, calling at the State Department to see Undersecretary Welles, was asked to transact his business with James C. Dunn, the Department's political adviser on European affairs.

The Senate Commerce Committee approved the nomination of William L. Clayton, Houston, Texas, cotton dealer, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, succeeding Robert H. Hickley, resigned.

The House Public Buildings Committee approved legislation to raise from $600,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 the authorization for defense housing.

The Government, having completed evidence against four of the eight alleged Nazi saboteurs, began presentation of its case against the remaining prisoners, making it clear the trial would require much more time than was generally expected.

Europe: 50 British Tanks Sent Russia Weekly

Britain is sending 50 tanks a week to Russia and to date has fulfilled its contracts with the Soviet for supply of other war materials, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's Minister of Production, announced in London.

Germans have seized a large number of Belgian hostages, who will be executed should sabotage continue in Belgium, according to an announcement by Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, German military commander for Belgium.

Execution of 17 Poles convicted of sabotaging German transport trains bound for the Russian front was announced by the Krakauer Zeitung, a German newspaper in Poland.

Brazilian nationals in Occupied France were arrested by the Nazis in retaliation for "outrageous treatment of German citizens in Brazil."

French economic agreement with the Japanese over Indo-China was signed at Saigon by representatives of Vichy-France and Tokyo.

New England: Inflation in Rising Wages Seen

Inflation held riding in on the crest of rising wages in New England. [Page 5.]

Thinking toward peace is theme of a public forum announced by League of Nations Association and Harvard Summer School for Monday. [Page 2.]

School and college students flocking to New England farms to keep military and domestic food supply lines open. [Page 5.]

National: 'Little Steel' Pay Scale Accepted

The policy committee of C. I. O.'s United Steel Workers of America, meeting in Pittsburgh, accepted the 44 cents a day pay increase awarded "Little Steel" workers by the War Labor Board. [Page 1.]

Australia: 'Close Alliance With Russia'

Exchange of envoys between Australia and Soviet Russia will be effected "as soon as the Soviet Government wants it," said Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia. "We are anxious for a close alliance with the people of Soviet Russia," said Mr. Curtin.

Americas: Cuba Forbids Spanish Use of Code

Use of code in cable and radio messages was denied the Spanish Embassy by the Cuban Government as a war measure. Cuba has several times accused the Spanish Embassy of improper activities since the outbreak of war.

The Government of Venezuela, which heretofore has used vast oil royalties for revenue, passed the first direct income tax in the history of the country. The tax ranges from 2 per cent on an annual income of the Bolivian equivalent of $2,400 to 9½ per cent on an annual income of more than $600,000, with exemptions and allowances modeled after the United States income tax law.

A Mexican, a Cuban and a third man were arrested in Mexico City on charges of spreading Nazi propaganda among soldiers near barracks. A German and an Italian were also arrested on charges of criticizing the Mexican Government and President Avila Camacho.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Strike Action Due at Everett

The strike of 250 employees at two plants of the Monsanto Chemical Company and the New England Alcohol Company in Everett was no nearer solution this morning than it was four days ago when a partial walkout was called, but it was reported authoritatively this morning that the National War Labor Board would not permit the situation to drag on much farther.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration explained that the whole case was now in the hands of the War Labor Board and efforts were being made by the Board to get Union workers to submit their complaints to arbitration this morning.

"Ordinarily," General Cole declared, "we could take the time to arbitrate the strike at home. But under war conditions, the State board felt that emergency action was necessary of a type that we are unable to provide."

The strike was called when Union officials and the Company were unable to agree on a new contract. The strike, halting the processing of chemicals vital to the war machine was said to threaten the complete shutdown of the two plants by tomorrow night unless the War Board took drastic actions or the Union agreed to settle its differences by arbitration while the work continued.

Meanwhile, T. W. Good, General Superintendent of the Cambridge Water Department, appealed to the War Labor Board for permission to haul alum, a chemical used in the purification of water, from the Monsanto plant to the city water works in its own trucks.

Mr. Good said he had been informed by the Monsanto Company that his trucks would not be allowed to haul the alum without permission from the WLB.

Failure to obtain the alum, Mr. Good said, would deprive Cambridge residents and some manufacturing plants of the "quality of water they were used to," but it would not cause a serious water shortage as pure water could be drawn from a reserve supply in Fresh Pond.

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Plans Call for Almost Total Darkness

Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is ready to 'crack down' on violators.

Severe tightening of dimout regulations in eastern Massachusetts until the darkness approaches a blackout were expected momentarily following a statewide conference of blackout officers with Army officials today.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, newly entrusted with enforcement of the dimout under provisions of an executive order of Governor Saltonstall, was planning to "crack down" on violators in an immediate campaign.

Lieut. Col. Harold J. Storke, Provost Marshal and blackout officer for the First Corps Area, attended today's conference together with Arthur C. Dow, state blackout officer, and five of the nine regional assistants. J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Public Safety Committee and Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Needham, head of the Protective Division, also attended.

Worst Offenders

Spokesmen at the conference said that liquor stores had been reported by Army inspectors as the worst violators of dimout regulations.

Some are "not paying the slightest attention" to the order, which is designed to save the lives of American sailors by reducing sky glow which silhouettes their ships, spokesmen said. Drug stores have also been mentioned as offenders, they said.

All store window lights visible from the outside will be blacked out, not dimmed out, in the immediate future, they predicted.

Sodium type street lights will be shielded exactly as other type street lights have been, in the course of the crack down on sky glow, it was explained.

Extension of the dimout belt, possibly to Worcester, Mass., and nightly blackouts in some areas still await completion of Army studies now in process as a result of recent skyglow test observations, spokesmen declared.

The Massachusetts Safety Committee will take the dimout violation cases into state courts now that such action is possible under the provisions of the Governor's executive order which in effect made the dimout state law.

Meanwhile Michael T. Kelliher,

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Nation-Wide Gas Rationing Urged by Boston Chamber

While motorists coasted from one station to another this morning in the almost vain hope of getting gasoline for the week end, the Boston Chamber of Commerce addressed a telegram to Petroleum Co-Ordinator Harold L. Ickes in Washington demanding nation-wide gasoline rationing as one means of turning more tank cars in the direction of New England.

Declaring that the gasoline shortage is wholly a problem of inadequate transportation of gas from the oil fields to New England, the Chamber expressed the hope that if gasoline rationing were placed on a national basis the populous eastern seaboard states would be assured of heating fuels for next winter.

"The resulting release of tank cars for this region," the Chamber said, "even if relatively few in number would greatly help and hearten the citizens in the rationed area. We do not offer the inconvenience of rationing imposed upon us as a reason in itself for imposing similar restrictions on other parts of the nation, but we do feel that simple justice and sound national policy should supersede political and other secondary considerations."

Many "No Gas" Signs

Meanwhile, all of Greater Boston's large gasoline distributors were in total agreement this morning that the next six days, last before the new rationing system becomes effective, will be the most critical period in Massachusetts gasoline situation.

"No gas" signs dotted the highways as hundreds of cars that lined up before the stations were opened this morning were turned away without fuel when the agents reported "no new deliveries."

Company officials stated that next Tuesday would be the earliest that gas stations now out of supplies could be replenished. And most of them will not get new fuel until next Wednesday or Thursday. Which means as dry a gasoline week end as Massachusetts has experienced since rationing began.

Plea for Co-operation

While numerous motorists were plying from station to station in the hope of getting away under their own power for the week end, Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Rationing Director, appealed for patience and co-operation from motorists, gasoline officials and dealers.

Mr. Parkman stated that the new rationing system which required gas stations to pass in rationing coupons collected from motorists to obtain new supplies would iron out many of the wrinkles in the present gasoline pattern. At the same time he said that so many applications for supplementary gas cards had been received that it would be impossible to act on all of them by the time the new system became effective, July 22.

Motorists can use their basic "A" cards to carry them through the first week or two beyond the rationing deadline, he pointed out. By that time their new cards should be forthcoming if the rationing boards find them justified.

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Germans Smash Path to Don in South; Rommel Short of Manpower, Tanks? Tumult Greets Steel Wage Acceptance

44-cent raise termed an inflationary move; broad wage program under formulation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—As the steel workers at their policy convention in Pittsburgh voted unanimously to accept the National War Labor Board's 44-cent-a-day wage increase, a tumult of controversy over the decision arose elsewhere and it was obvious that the American wage policy for the duration of the war was in process of formulation.

President Roosevelt still withheld formal announcement that he would send a special wage message to Congress but he is expected to do so. It was believed here that Mr. Roosevelt is as much interested as anyone in the public reaction to the NWLB's new policy.

New York metropolitan newspapers denounced the decision. On the other hand certain middle-of-the-road newspaper columnists were inclined to view it with equanimity. The steel workers, who had demanded a $1-a-day increase and were thought likely to kick over the traces, accepted the program. Here in Washington NWLB officials watched anxiously for popular reaction.

Demand to Cover All

The leaders of the steel union announced that they would immediately seek a similar wage increase, now granted in the "Little Steel" case, from all the other steel companies, covering an additional 500,000 workers.

The New York Times, in a two-column lead editorial today, denounced the decision as inflationary and leading the way to general demands for additional wage advances. It took the position that the NWLB is trying to guarantee that "the workers of the country should be able to maintain not merely ordinary peacetime living standards, but approximately the highest living standards ever achieved."

A curiosity of the situation is that the NWLB employer members voted for the wage increase and the new standard of measuring workers' wages involved. They

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Allies repel tank drive in Egypt — Rommel uses antiaircraft units to fill infantry.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT, July 18—The first major armored engagement for more than a month was joined when British tanks rushed to support Indian infantry who were attacked by enemy tanks belonging mostly to the 15th German panzer division.

By noon the attack had been halted. In the afternoon the Germans again tried to press forward, but without result. Infantry support for these German operations was in the main supplied by soldiers from two antiaircraft regiments who had been taken off their ack ack guns and thrust into the line. This, like a previous discovery of an ack ack regiment being used as infantry against the Australians in a coastal sector, seems an eloquent indication of General Field Marshal Rommel's shortage of manpower.

Tried to Drive Wedge

Objective of the thrust of the German tanks was to drive a wedge into the British lines along the Ruweisat ridge which parallels the coast for some eight miles south from El Alamein. Simultaneously in the northern coastal sector the Axis forces heavily counterattacked the Australians, who again relinquished the Tel el Eisa railway station and the spur of the ridge beyond.

The Australians had reoccupied the positions earlier in the dawn attack, but the Germans, under cover of a smoke screen, launched their counterattack, which threatened to cut off the Australians in these positions from their main positions, meanwhile subjecting them to heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.

The Australians withdrew with comparatively slight casualties, bringing with them a mixed bag of German and Italian prisoners.

During the preceding night the South Africans also bagged Italian prisoners when they sent out three columns with armored cars to raid units of the Sabrata division holding the Axis line south of El Alamein. In usual night-raid fashion they surprised the Italians, causing panic and confusion and inflicting considerable damage. In addition they believe they destroyed several enemy artillery batteries, though darkness rendered any exact estimate impossible.

Before dawn they withdrew to their starting positions, as by then reports had come in of an impending German tank attack on the Indians south of them.

Prisoners Taken in Raids

In the past week Allied attacks and raids in all sectors have netted a considerable number of prisoners, plus an undetermined number of casualties, which must be fairly high.

In view of the already depleted condition of Marshal Rommel's manpower, which is forcing him to press ack ack regiments into the

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By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Black arrows indicate main points of German advance, arrow in the south showing heavy gains claimed by Germans in the lower Don Basin east of Rostov. White arrow shows point of main Russian counterattacks.

British Interest Grows In Affairs of America

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—The United States Administration's decision to send Archibald MacLeish and other publicity experts to London to extend American information services in Great Britain has brought fully to light the extent to which British interest in Americans and American affairs is growing.

In all sorts of official and unofficial quarters here today I found news of Mr. MacLeish's visit welcomed. Thousands of inquiries about the United States have lately begun to pour in, just about overwhelming existing services here for disseminating information about America.

One of Britain's famous Guards regiments wants material for American exhibition—pictures of American arms and equipment, samples of American recruiting posters and United States flag.

From all parts of Britain welfare organizations and private groups and clubs are taking new interest in American welfare methods. Newspapers and official British agencies want more documentary information about American social practices. Schools here want movies of ordinary American life—educational and documentary — to complement Hollywood dramatized versions of America.

Interest in Soldiers Value

Recent progressive speeches like those of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, which have been publicized in abridged form here, have led to curiosity about American leaders and personalities. But it is the appearance of American troops that is most influential in the new British quest for greater knowledge and understanding of American people and customs.

The publicity given here to the booklet, "Short Guide to Britain," given to American soldiers has led to thousands of inquiries for copies of the booklet. Apart from the fact that Britons like any other people like reading about themselves, their characteristics and peculiarities, there is a feeling among folks here that they, too, are in need of a guide to Americans.

We had an instance in this office the other day when a puzzled Briton came in with a story how he had entertained two United States soldiers who, fortified by his dinner, had subjected him to relentless hammering about Britain's shortcomings. But the matter was considerably clarified for our friend by an explanation of the difference between the customary British reticence and Americans' voluble quest for facts.

Unique Opportunity

It is undoubtedly going to be a big job—this practical mixing up of English-speaking peoples. But as Col. Walter Elliot told Commons in a recent propaganda debate, the present situation offers a unique opportunity. As Colonel Elliot said, "this is the first time in history any great nation has come to settle in quantity in the homes of our people.

Various quarters have been available to provide information about America such as the United States Embassy, the American section of the Ministry of Information, the English Speaking Union, and the American Outpost. But many representations have been made lately to Washington for extension of the American Information Bureau in Britain.

American correspondents in London have carried back appeals to Washington and British authorities working for further Anglo-American understanding have re-echoed the same sentiments. Actually the United States office for co-ordinating Information began here on the day of the assault on Pearl Harbor under Col. William Donovan. Mr. MacLeish's job will be to put the office on a far wider footing.

Enemy Planes to His Credit

Navy Photo from Harris & Ewing

Lieut. Arthur James Brassfield

One of the many United States Navy heroes in the battle of the Pacific Fleet and Air Force against the Japanese. Lieutenant Brassfield who bagged four enemy planes off Midway Island.

Traditions of Prewar France Live On in Darkest Africa

After a number of months' service in the information section of the Free French in Brazzaville, Miss Harmon has returned to the United States. She went to the De Gaulle headquarters in Africa from a newspaper post in Washington. She is now at her home in Boston.

By Dudley Harmon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle appointed a Negro as Governor General of the Free French colony of Equatorial Africa, he broke a precedent. Never before in the long history of the French Empire has one held such a post.

But to the Free French, there was nothing astonishing in the naming of Felix Eboué.

"After all," they say, "it was the question of the best man for the job."

When you spend an hour with Governor Eboué in his study at the Governor's Palace in Brazzaville, you see what they mean. Tall and portly, with a warm smile and an occasional twinkle in his eye, he obviously is a man who knows what he's talking about. He should, for he's spent more time in the African bush than any other French Governor. Even the difficult rainy season never kept him from devoting 20 days out of every month to arduous travel, often on foot. He has been there long enough to see seeds which he planted in Equatorial Africa grow to large trees. He has written a book on native languages and another on customs. Unlike so many colonial officials who live only until they can get home again, Governor Eboué really loves Africa. Today he administers the internal affairs of a colony which is five times larger than France, while the military problems which arose when Equatorial Africa elected to stay in the war are in the hands of a High Commissioner.

In Darkest Africa

"I began in Equatorial Africa in 1909 as an administrator in Ubangi Shari," said Governor Eboué, asked for details of his career. "I was to stay there for 23 years."

Incidentally, the Ubangi Shari is really darkest Africa. There are jungles, straw huts, hippopotamus,

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Nazis bypass Rostov in eastward drive; both sides await showdown in Egypt.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A change of course in Germany's eastward drive on the Southern Russian Front today threw into sharp relief the new peril which is facing the oil-rich Caucasus region.

Veering off their easterly course, Nazi armies cut south, claiming capture of Voroshilovgrad, cutting of the vital Rostov-Moscow Railway, and announcing that they had reached the Don River at a point east of Rostov.

While Russian dispatches did not confirm these latest German claims of success, it, nevertheless, was admitted in Moscow that the Germans were driving along the Rostov-Moscow Railway in a precipitous manner.

The import of the German southern thrust, if found to be as penetrating as claimed in German High Command dispatches, would be twofold. It would greatly increase the difficulties of communication between the Soviet Caucasian armies and those to the north, and it would facilitate a German attack on Rostov.

Rostov, which was captured by the Germans in 1941 and recaptured by the Russians during the winter counteroffensive, is the gateway to the Caucasus. If Nazi armies are, as they claim, now east of and behind Rostov, it would appear that they have encircled and shut off the strategic Black Sea port.

Whether the Germans momentarily have given up their objective at Stalingrad remained unknown, but there was some speculation over the possibility that Stalingrad might have become the target of the Nazi army in the Boguchar region whose operations recently have been scantily reported.

But while Russian prospects were forbidding in the south, around Voronezh stiff Soviet resistance was reported to have caught the Germans by surprise and to have at least blunted some of the force of the German attempts to complete their assaults upon that City.

In Egypt, meanwhile, fighting remained indeterminate with both British and Germans attacking and counterattacking in actions which still were of the "feeler-out" nature.

The British admitted that in the most recent action, counter-attacks by Marshal Erwin Rommel's armies had forced the British to relinquish a few miles of the territory which they previously had gained.

An indication of growing United States help in the Middle East was given in announcement from Cairo that Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton had assumed command of the United States Army Air Forces in that area. The announcement disclosed that big American bombers in 38 days had carried out 21 tactical missions.

In the Far East, Chungking announced that the Japanese garrison at recently captured Wenchow, a port in Chekiang Province, had been forced to retire under heavy Chinese pressure, and that Chinese forces were re-entering the city.

Battle in Russia:

Nazis Swing South In Caucasus Drive

The Germans veered southward on their drive across the Don Steppes below Millerovo today as the Red Army, striking powerfully in the battle of Voronezh, recaptured five communities and attacked surprised Nazi garrisons protecting Don river crossings.

South of Millerovo, the Germans claimed they had captured Voroshilovgrad, cut the railway linking Rostov with points to the north including Moscow, and had reached the lower Don east of Rostov on a broad front.

Russian dispatches, however, did not confirm these claims, but admitted that heavy German forces below Millerovo appeared aiming down the Moscow-Rostov Railway in the direction of Rostov, toward the way stations of Likhaya, Sulin, and Shakhty.

At Voronezh, the Moscow radio reported that Nazi troops had fled back across the river in one sector south of the City, pursued by counterattacking Soviet shock

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A Day Aboard Coast Guard Escort Cutter En Route in Trans-Atlantic Convoy

United States Coast Guard

Pictures Depict Highlights of the Gigantic Task of Getting Men, Food, and Arms From United States to Fighting Fronts

It is serious business, this convoying of ships bearing war supplies, materiel, and soldiers to distant shores. How the United States Coast Guard performs this important job of safely escorting these vessels on their trans-Atlantic routes is shown here in a series of pictures.

(1) Scanning the ocean with powerful binoculars, the lookout sights what he thinks might be the wake trailing a half-submerged periscope of a lurking U-boat. (2) The alarm is sounded and the ever-ready men leap to battle stations. This guardsman waits impatiently to ram home a shell into the breech of a medium-caliber gun. (3) At the stern of the speedy patrol cutter another Coast Guardsman prepares to unleash the fury of the depth charges. (4) Night comes as our cutter ends its vigil turning the convoy over to other escort vessels, continuing the voyage across the turbulent Atlantic to Britain, the Middle East, and Russia with the materiel of victory. Ever increasing convoys to these war beleaguered shores are America's means of turning the Axis tide.

Harvard Forum on the Postwar World

To stimulate American thinking on ways to safeguard and perpetuate the peace after the war, the League of Nations Association and Harvard Summer School have set aside Monday for authoritative discussion, open to the public, on "The League and the Postwar World."

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, first American Justice on the World Court, and Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard, Chairman of the Bureau of International Research, will preside. The day is divided into an afternoon and evening program of speaking, to be buttressed by smaller panels on various phases of the subject.

Prof. Gottfried Haberler of the Harvard Economics Department opens the sessions at 4 o'clock in New Lecture Hall, with the vital topic of "Economic Reconstruction and the League."

Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, delves into some of the underlying sociological factors in America as they affect the future League.

Drawing on years of experience in Geneva and throughout Europe, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, authority on plebiscites, will give her version of "Why the League Failed." Originally scheduled to speak in the evening, Miss Wambaugh has been invited to represent the League of Nations Association at Governor Leverett Saltonstall's dinner in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. So Miss Wambaugh will be heard in the afternoon.

Russia and the Orient introduce vast new issues into thinking on peace. These issues are weighed by Prof. Hans Kohn, who came to this country from Czechoslovakia in 1933 and has lectured at many American universities.

William Hermanns, who has attended many international conferences in Europe and lectured at Harvard and Simmons Colleges, will present a new approach to the idea of an international police force.

In the evening session starting at 8, Roland Hall Sharp of The Christian Science Monitor will speak on "The Americas and the Postwar League." Mr. Sharp has lived in Geneva and traveled extensively in Latin America.

While the program has been arranged at Harvard Summer School where there is an unusually active enrollment, including hundreds of service men, the public is inivted. Mr. Hermanns, acting for the League of Nations Association, is in charge.

Dimout Plans for Bay State

Continued from Page 1

Director of Region V (Metropolitan Boston) for the State Committee, and John J. Walsh, Director of the Boston City Committee, arranged a public demonstration of amity following their clash over causes of the failure of Thursday's daylight air raid test.

After a meal at the Parker House, the two men told reporters there never was and there never would be any conflict between the State and Local Committees.

From the State House, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued an executive order which placed control of the dimout in the State Committee's hands.

Significant power to "authorize a reasonable variation" from the present lighting regulations was given the Committee.

Goodwin Authority

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin was given authority to define the brilliance of automobile and truck headlights.

Introducing a new and highly flexible formula into the definition of what lights are subject to the dimout, Governor Saltonstall extended his order to cover lights which "reflect toward the sky to such extent as to show the position or outline of any ship at sea."

Such lights might easily be found inland as far as Worcester, it was pointed out, since Army observers agreed following the recent sky-glow test that lights there definitely did contribute to the glow which silhouettes ships for the benefit of Axis submarines.

Complete Understanding

Patching up his public differences with Mr. Walsh, Mr. Kelliher, who yesterday had accused the City Director of deliberately disobeying orders and refusing to co-operate "over a period of 10 months," said that now "as in all the months we have been working together in the interest of civilian defense," they had "a complete understanding."

Mr. Walsh admitted for the first time that Thursday's test was not "100 per cent perfect," but added that "the purpose of holding tests and tryouts is to discover our shortcomings."

The City Director conceded that it would be necessary in the future to sound the air raid sirens only for two minutes after the alarm, not during the entire period of the raid.

He apparently remained adamant, however, on the subject of a full time Chief Air Raid Warden for Boston, whom the State Committee had urged him to appoint. He declared that Capt. James J. Hinchey of the Boston Police Department was acting as supervisor of wardens.

Central Control Center

The State Committee had urged Mr. Walsh to establish a single central control center for the entire city. In his public statement, he reiterated his contention that one of the 12 control centers already in operation serves that purpose.

It appeared, however, that a reorganization of the Boston Committee might follow, including dismissal or demotion of one high official, and appointment of a competent Deputy Director who could act swiftly and authoritatively in Mr. Walsh's absence.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today with gentle increasing to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer today.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered light showers and warmer today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:33 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 3:48 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 4:16 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 4:37 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:37 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:37 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Gallery talks, "Paul Revere," by Mrs. Buhler, and an explanation of "Modern Russian Paintings," by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor. These discussions, open free to the public at the Museum of Fine Arts, are at 3 and 4:30 p. m.

Violin and piano recital at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Lee Litvin, pianist; and Paul Bregor, accompanist, will entertain at 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Mass meeting of American Slavs of Polish, Lithuanian, Czech, and Russian extraction will be held in commemoration of the Battle of Grunwald in the year 1410. By this unified gathering the Slavs of Greater Boston will display to their fighting American and European brothers all over the world not only their determination to aid them physically but to always "lighten the burden by their demonstration of a united moral strength. City, State, and other distinguished guests are scheduled to speak at this meeting. In Faneuil Hall, Boston, at 7 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Shennett of Wollaston New Civil Air Patrol Commander

War Activities in New England

New Civil Air Patrol Commander—John E. Shennett of Wollaston, has been appointed Wing Commander of the Massachusetts Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, succeeding Gordon C. Prince of Hamilton, it has been announced.

Commander Shennett, who has been a private flier since 1927, has been active in organizing the Patrol here.

The Civil Air Patrol is a voluntary organization of aviators and privately owned aircraft, whose purpose is to assist Government services in many ways. In Massachusetts members of the C. A. P. have performed various missions, including transportation of military personnel, aerial reconnaissance to eliminate airmarkers that might give directional aid to invading aircraft, and co-operation with cities and towns in testing the efficacy of blackouts and in simulating bombing raids.

Aviation Cadets From Edwards—The largest number of Aviation Cadets yet to leave Camp Edwards—168 in all—left the Cape cantonment yesterday for Kelly Field, Texas, where they will begin training in the Army Air Corps.

He Makes "Dog" Tags—Corp. John J. McLaughlin of Everett, Mass., has made thousands of identification tags (dog tags) for Camp Edwards soldiers. Today he was stumped for the first time. The metal "dog tag," which measures approximately an inch and a half by an inch, has space enough for only five lines of 18 letters each. Information stamped on the tag is the soldier's name, serial number, blood type, name and address of nearest relative and religion. The Corporal's problem was how to get the following information on the tag:

Louis Yat Pui (name)
Serial number Blood type
Lung Yn Hee (Father's name)
Gon Oy Village (town)
Mark Hong, Kung Tick (province and county)
Toy Shan (district)
Kwontung, China Confucian (State and religion)

Eight N. E. Navy Men Decorated

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—A compilation by the Navy shows that 231 men in the Sea service have been decorated for heroism since the United States entered the war.

The list includes five residents of Massachusetts, two from New Hampshire and one Rhode Islander.

They are:

Massachusetts

Lieut. Commander Laurence A. Abercrombie, Navy, Lawrence; Ensign George C. Cook, Naval Reserve, Marblehead; Lieut. Commander Frank Fenno, Navy, Westminster; Lieut. Commander Willis A. Lent, Navy, West Roxbury, all of whom received the Navy Cross.

Second Lieut. Francis P. McCarthy, Marine Corps, Newtonville (missing), distinguished flying cross.

Rhode Island

Nils R. Larson, ensign, U. S. N., Providence, Navy Cross; Joseph K. Taussig, Jr., ensign, U. S. N., Jamestown, Navy Cross.

New Hampshire

Lieut. Commander Charles A. Ferriter, Navy, Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Cross.

Jaunters Plan Big Week

U. P. A. Staff Photographer

"That's Where We'll Hear the Concert, Mary"

John Wills, Jr., of West Roxbury, Mass., member of the July Jaunters Club of the Children's Museum, points out the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade to Mary Landers of Roslindale, also a member of the Jaunters Club. Next week, the July Jaunters take "See Boston First" as their theme. Registration begins at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the week's activities include an all-day trip on Wednesday, with a Children's Esplanade Concert in the morning, and a Charles River Boat Trip to Watertown and back in the afternoon. John and Mary are shown here sitting on the prow of the Boone, one of the Charles River boats.

New England Tops List For Oil Products

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Office of Petroleum Co-ordination advised Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine yesterday that New England would be the first region to be given attention in the way of increased movements of petroleum products for fall and winter.

"This is being done because it is recognized that the severe winter in New England requires that inventories be built up during the mild weather immediately ahead," OPC said.

Senator Brewster had requested figures on requirements for Maine, and learned the estimated requirements (on a ration basis), for the present quarter will be 16,700 barrels a day; for the fourth quarter 24,700 barrels, and for the first quarter of 1943, 29,100 barrels.

George Sutherland

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—George Sutherland, who passed on during the night at his summer home in Stockbridge, Mass., was a retired associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Sutherland, who retired in January, 1938, had the unique distinction of being one of only four men to have been born outside the United States and to sit on its Supreme Court bench. When he was appointed in September, 1922, by President Harding it had been more than a century since any but a native had sat on the bench.

Mr. Justice Sutherland was born March 25, 1862, in Watling Street, Stony Stratford, Buchinghamshire, Eng. His Scotch father and English mother at that time already had their faces turned to the new land of opportunity, America.

A year later they reached the shores of the new continent and made the long trek across the plains to the Rockies where they settled in the small group of houses known as Springville.

Though not Mormons themselves, they followed but 16 years in the wake of the Mormon pioneers and Mr. Sutherland received his earlier education in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo.

Young Sutherland found many exciting adventures to engage his youthful mind. Soon after he returned religious bitterness growing up around the Mormon Colony broke out and continued until 1900. But the young lawyer was schooled in the ways of the west.

In 1900 he ran for Congress and defeated William H. King for the State's single seat in the House. But at the expiration of his term he declined renomination.

In 1902 Reed Smoot was a candidate for the nomination to the United States Senate. Mr. Sutherland opposed it because Smoot had become an Apostle of the Mormon church but two years before.

Senator Smoot was nominated and elected, but the fight against him was still going on when Mr. Sutherland was seated in 1905.

Mr. Sutherland continued in the Senate until 1916, when Mr. King defeated him in the Wilson landslide in Utah.

He returned to an active role in political life in 1920 when he helped manage the campaign of Warren G. Harding, whom he had known well in the Senate. Following Mr. Harding's election, Mr. Sutherland was spoken of as a possible member of the Harding Cabinet or the post of Secretary of State, or Attorney General.

When he received neither appointment it was assumed that he would be named to the Supreme Court bench, but he was passed by in favor of William Howard Taft when the Chief Justiceship became vacant. In 1922 he was named to be Associate Justice.

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Famous Square in Boston Like 'City Within a City'

One of Boston's famous streets does not belong to the City at all!

Louisburg Square, scene of many a pedestrian traffic jam during the Beacon Hill Christmas-Eve celebrations, is private property and has been from time immemorial.

Many Bostonians, including those who live nearby, do not know this and are inclined to protest when they find tags on cars they have parked there.

Only residents of the Square are allowed this privilege. Anyone else is a trespasser and can be arrested.

Few persons read No Parking signs all through. Those in Louisburg Square are different from those in public streets. The former say:

Private Property
No parking either side
Trespassers will be
Prosecuted
Police take notice
Proprietors of Louisburg Square

For Louisburg Square is like a city within a city. The proprietors are owners of property there, and serve as a Mayor and City Council. They make the laws, maintain their own police force, and pay for all improvements of the square, including paving.

E. Sohier Welch, lawyer, is Clerk of the Proprietors of Louisburg Square.

This is his explanation: "The Square was laid out by private people nearly 150 years ago. It will remain a private way until accepted by the city. The proprietors never have asked the city to accept it and probably never will."

As the Square does not belong to Boston, the City has no say on its affairs. On the other hand, it does not have to worry about the upkeep of the property.

The present Clerk is a great-grandson of one of the original Committee of Proprietors, Francis Welch. Another generation is represented on the present standing committee, which has general supervision of the Square, by Mr. Welch's son, Francis C.

In the senior Mr. Welch's law office are ancestral portraits and mementoes, pictures and prints of old Boston. It is in this appropriate setting that he keeps the enormous ledger, begun last century, which contains records of meetings of the proprietors.

The annual meeting has been held, since 1882, on the last Wednesday in February. Previous to that, the date was the last Wednesday in April.

Ralph Hornblower, of the firm of investment brokers, is Treasurer. Also in the group is Prof. Jerome Hunsaker of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who can take both the past and the present in his stride, being Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mr. Welch can show a notice in the official ledger, dated 1861, by which "a committee was appointed with full powers to provide police and use such means as they may think proper to secure the quiet of the Square."

"In spite of the gas rationing, our main problem is to keep cars of nonresidents of the Square from parking there," said the clerk. "We still hire a special police officer who goes around several times a day to warn parkers, and tag cars of nonresidents."

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Christian Science Workers On Job With Men in Service

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the bleakness of Alaska's new defenses to the fortifications of tropical Panama, from the greenness of maneuver fields in Northern Ireland to the searing brightness of encampments in the Middle East, and south to far Pacific outposts in the Australian bushlands, Christian Science wartime workers are on the job in hundreds of military camps, forts and airfields to care for the religious needs of Christian Scientists in the armed forces of Uncle Sam.

In the United States and its possessions, 80 regular wartime workers are on duty in as many major camps, while 150 volunteers cover almost as many more of the smaller camps, harbor fortifications and Coast Guard stations.

Not to be confused with Christian Science chaplains who are regular commissioned officers of the Army, these wartime workers are civilians, serving in a civilian capacity.

They conduct Christian Science services, provide Christian Science textbooks and literature, arrange for Christian Science lectures, and are on call 24 hours a day to help the boys in the service who may wish to call on them.

Camp Libraries

They see that all camp libraries are provided with the works of Mary Baker Eddy and the Bible, that the Christian Science Sentinel and The Christian Science Journal are placed where there is a need for them, and that subscriptions to The Christian Science Monitor bring the paper promptly to company "day rooms" in the camps, to hospital wards, camp libraries, and to as many military officers and chaplains as may express a desire to receive it.

In a number of cities, servicemen's rooms have been established. These are similar to a regular Christian Science Reading Room, but have a section with writing equipment.

All the literature supplied to servicemen through the camps is current, since its purpose is not primarily to interest the stranger in Christian Science, but to provide up-to-date reading material to those who are already Christian Scientists and depending upon it for spiritual support.

All camp welfare activities come under the direction of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and are financed through The Mother Church Wartime Fund.

Wartime workers are appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, acting through its Camp Welfare Activities department.

State Committee

Local Christian Science churches participate in this work through a State Committee of three, and a Representative to this Committee from each church or society in the State which wishes to make such an appointment.

The State Committee is made up of an appointee from each of the three largest churches in the State. The Representative, appointed by the individual church or society, acts as a liaison officer between his church and the State Committee.

This Committee functions at all times under the direction of The Mother Church in Boston, and since the Christian Science wartime worker is a paid employee of The Mother Church, he receives his instructions from that source, and not locally.

Names of Christian Scientists in the service at home or abroad who may appreciate a visit from the Christian Science wartime worker in his vicinity may be sent through the State Committee or direct to Boston, where they will be dispatched immediately to the worker.

This wartime work among the servicemen was begun in January, 1941, before the United States became an active participant in the war. Since Pearl Harbor, it has been greatly expanded in keeping up with growing needs of greatly enlarged camps and dispatch of United States soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen to many parts of the world.

While a Christian Scientist in the armed services is not exempt from medical treatment, since he is the servant of his government and subject to all its regulations, wartime workers report that they are enjoying the fullest co-operation from the Army and from its medical officers.

Worker Notified

If a serviceman known to be a Christian Scientist becomes ill in camp, the officer in charge or the chaplain will almost invariably notify the wartime worker of the condition and give the boy an opportunity to have his own kind of treatment. If the condition does not yield promptly, he is confined to the military hospital, but the wartime worker may visit him at any time with complete freedom.

In Great Britain there is a Central War Relief Committee which through "officiating ministers" is extending religious welcome to all Christian Scientists in uniform who may be assigned to duty in England, Ireland or Scotland.

There is an "officiating minister" in Cairo, Egypt, in Nairobi, Kenya, British East Africa, a "rest room" for servicemen in Johannesburg, and arrangements are now in process for Christian Science wartime work among the encampments in Newfoundland and Iceland.

Hawaii has had a wartime worker in service since February. Alaska has had a worker for the past two months, and calls are now coming from both territories for hundreds of daily copies of the Monitor, with a similar demand from the Canal Zone, where the work has been established for some time.

Service as a Christian Science wartime worker is limited to men, under the Government's ruling. During the last World War, these employees of The Mother Church were known as "camp welfare workers." Because of new conditions today the designation "Christian Science Wartime Worker" seemed more accurate, since these individuals are not limited to service in camps, but take in forts, airfields and other stations as well.

'Jersey Bounce' in Congress

Wide World

Representatives Try 'Rubber' Invented by a N. J. Chemist

This may rightly be entitled the Jersey Bounce for it is Buna synthetic rubber manufactured by a chemist of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in a House of Representatives Caucus Room. Left to right in foreground: Representatives C. W. Bishop (R) of Illinois, Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee of mines, and Thomas D. Winter (R) of Kansas.

Nelson Himself Tackles Rubber Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, is devoting his personal attention to the rubber situation, it is understood, in an effort to give a final answer to criticisms of the synthetic rubber production program.

Irritated by constant attacks on the WPB program, Mr. Nelson has spent a considerable part of his time going over the whole rubber situation with Arthur Newhall, Rubber Co-ordinator, and with his staff on rubber. They have been reviewing the whole situation with experts and engineers.

There has been talk of a reorganization in the Rubber Division, but according to latest information Mr. Newhall is likely to remain in his present post.

Mr. Nelson already has given two hard-hitting statements before a Senatorial committee explaining and defending his stand.

Statement Forecast

In a Washington dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor of July 7, Mr. Henderson's statement was forecast.

"Here, in essence, is what it will say," read the dispatch, "The rubber shortage is no longer a rubber shortage. It is not a gasoline shortage, either. It is an over-all, universal war shortage in a shortage economy."

That is what Mr. Nelson, in effect, did say a week later, July 14. It is the key to the riddle which makes the synthetic-rubber problem easier to understand and yet makes it even more disturbing for a great many people. The American public is so completely unacquainted with the meaning of scarcity, or the inability to get anything it wants, that it has hardly grasped the new situation.

Mr. Nelson's testimony boils down to this:

The rubber shortage is "the No. 1 problem of this country."

Unexpected Japanese success in Malaya eliminated more than 90 per cent of America's rubber supply.

Industry Being Built

America is using its technical and industrial genius to the uttermost in building up in double-quick time a $650,000,000 synthetic-rubber industry.

Synthetic rubber generally comes from butadiene, and this is generally produced from one of two products, either petroleum or grain alcohol. The latter can be made from farm products.

Government technicians made their decision to base most of their synthetic-rubber production on petroleum before Mr. Nelson came to head the WPB.

It is here that the chief attack is made. Opponents of the policy say that rubber from alcohol is the better process. The Farm Bloc supports the alcohol route for rubber.

Mr. Nelson now admits that if he were starting the program all over again "from scratch," he would get 60 per cent of the proposed 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year from alcohol and only 40 per cent from petroleum.

Instead of that, the program as now arranged calls for about 650,000 tons from the petroleum base and 200,000 tons from alcohol.

But Mr. Nelson does not criticize his predecessors. What the public does not understand is the month-by-month, almost week-by-week improvement in the technique in the infant synthetic-rubber-producing industry. Every improvement is being watched with almost agonized interest, Mr. Nelson says. The alcohol industry seems to be pulling ahead.

Scarcity Becomes Surplus

Just as an illustration, when Mr. Nelson took over WPB, experts told him alcohol was one of the scarce commodities and had to be made from sugar. By changed technical methods and by dropping alcohol from beverages, the "scarcity" has turned into a surplus.

But the point is, says Mr. Nelson, that the rubber-from-petroleum program has already been started. Months of planning have gone into the plants and some of them are being built. This is one of the two most important points Mr. Nelson makes. He says that it is better to have a less-than-perfect plan than no plan at all. The country absolutely must have assurance of a minimum rubber supply. The rubber-from-petroleum process guarantees at least that minimum. Insofar as possible, emphasis is being changed from rubber from petroleum to rubber from alcohol, and dozens of changes are being made. But the basic program has got to go through.

The second big point Mr. Nelson makes, and the one emphasized at the beginning of this article, is that the synthetic-rubber shortage isn't essentially a rubber shortage at all. It is a shortage of steel, copper, and other critical commodities. There just aren't enough of them. Mr. Nelson must have said that over and over at least a dozen times to the Senate Agriculture Committee under Chairman Gillette. The country has the "know how" to make synthetic rubber. It has all the alcohol or petroleum it needs. But it doesn't have the other critical materials necessary for plant equipment.

Already the Government is trying to substitute other metals for copper on cartridges. Every ton of copper and steel for the war production program is jealously allocated. If more copper than is needed goes into making rubber, then it means that much less ammunition; if extra steel is taken, it means a shortage perhaps in the shipyards. America's war output is limited by a scarcity of materials.

How It Works

How does this work out for rubber? Here also Mr. Nelson hammered the point home again and again, and the reluctant committee finally stopped asking the question, though even so it did not seem convinced. The WPB has the ability to make, if it had to, all the rubber the country needs, even for pleasure driving. But if it permitted the manufacture of that much rubber, it would lose the war. WPB is going to allocate copper and steel for plants capable of making just the bare minimum of 800,000 tons production (which won't be reached for a year or two).

It may be that perfection of technique will permit greater production than that from the same plant facilities. If so, well and good, that will be a windfall. But most of the optimistic stories of new and improved synthetic-rubber-manufacturing processes carry this "if" clause—"if they can get the allocation of necessary machinery and equipment." The answer is that Mr. Nelson is not going to give them that necessary priority if he can help it, under the present emergency condition.

Pleasure Driving Out

Mr. Nelson and others repeatedly state that those circulating overly optimistic stories on the rubber situation are not doing the country a service. They repeatedly point out that the 800,000-ton synthetic production, when it is reached, will supply only the armed services and the "essential" civilian uses. That does not take into account pleasure driving. It does not even take into account normal driving.

The prospect is that the average civilian driver will not get a new tire in the next two years. The qualifications are that he may be in essential war work: that he may get a recap, and that the war may end; there may be other qualifications, but the main provision still holds.

Even so, it is hard to get this basic idea understood. Thus on July 16, the day after Mr. Nelson testified, the New York Times carried a front page story saying

"AMPLE NEW RUBBER
IN '43, SAYS JONES."

The story itself carried the necessary qualification "sufficient new rubber will be produced in 1942 and 1943 to meet the essential requirements of the armed forces and the war workers of the nation . . ." was the way it began. In other words Mr. Jones was promising the nation that it would not lose the war on account of lack of rubber. But that does not mean that you or I will get a new tire in the next two years.

Two Meanings Possible

The headline meant one thing to the War Department and another thing to the man-in-the-street.

On the same day, financial pages of the country were carrying an item from the Lamp, magazine of the Standard Oil of New Jersey. Standard of New Jersey has issued optimistic articles of its own in the past about its rubber process, which is very hopeful in the long-term sense. But the Lamp warned that "an absolute rubber famine" faces the United Nations by the end of the next year, despite an expected synthetic production of 300,000 tons of rubber in 1943.

Mr. Nelson has presented his side of the case but he has not satisfied critics of the Government's rubber policy.

In the first place, it is argued in the Gillette Committee that even now it would be quicker, and less wasteful of critical steel and copper supplies, to substitute rubber-from-alcohol for rubber-from-petroleum. This is a difficult engineering debate in which it is hard for the layman to express a competent opinion.

Rationing to Save Rubber

But the chief criticism of the program is as it relates to gasoline conservation measures. Here the Administration indeed seems to have been acting without much planning. The rationing of gasoline has several purposes, one of the chief of which is to prevent the use of cars for pleasure driving that would wear out rubber. But in that case, it is asked (and no satisfactory answer ever has been given), why is it not applied to all the United States, instead of to the Eastern States alone?

In New Deal circles it is hinted that both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Henderson believe it should be placed on a nation-wide basis, and that only Mr. Roosevelt's objection stands in the way.

Mr. Roosevelt's initial excuse was that he wanted to see how much scrap rubber could be collected. A man named Elliot E. Simpson had been named unpaid counsel of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to investigate rubber, on the appointment of Representative Andrew L. Somers (D) of New York. Mr. Simpson described himself as an independent rubber dealer and "the only thoroughly qualified rubber expert in the United States."

Issue Becomes Confused

The appointment of Mr. Simpson is something that could occur only in the United States. He has made a series of charges many of which have not stood the test of time.

For example, Mr. Simpson has issued a statement declaring the whole rubber shortage is a "myth." In another statement he declared "there is a minimum of 10,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber lying around all over the country."

The President's drive produced only 5 per cent as much as this in an intensive national effort. Rubber officials decry Mr. Simpson's statements, latest of which was a charge that four large scrap-rubber firms stand to reap "enormous profits" as agents of the Government's Rubber Reserve Corporation, a charge which Jesse Jones, head of R. R. C., denies. The House never has voted funds for Mr. Somers' "investigation." But Mr. Simpson's constant attacks and repeated assurance that there is no shortage and the whole thing is a "myth" is like balm to the ears of wishful Congressmen. Indeed, however well meant, it is like the statements emanating from German short-wave broadcasting stations, which also assure Americans that they can turn over and go to sleep again, the situation is well in hand.

Plane Material Plant Workers Stage Walkout

Production of vital aircraft materials halted in the American Magnesium Corporation's Buffalo plant where about 1,000 employees staged a walkout Thursday over a wage dispute. Asserting the strike was a "contribution" to the enemies of the United States, Chairman William M. Davis of the War Labor Board declared it was continuing "despite urgent pleas" of leaders of the United Mine Workers, District 50, that the employees return to work.

Detroit—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries ordered disciplinary action against leaders of an unauthorized strike partially disrupting service of the city-owned street railway system and interfering with transportation of defense workers.

Against advice of union leaders, some A. F. of L. employees, complaining of undue delay in wage arbitration proceedings, struck, then voted to return to their jobs last night.

Holland, Mich.—About 300 employees of the Holland Precision Parts Corporation, which is engaged wholly in war production stopped work in behalf of a $1-a-day wage increase. Peter Wiersun, president of the Independent Union of which the employees are members, said the strike was unauthorized.

In the same city, another strike, termed unauthorized by officials of the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America, caused a nine-hour tie-up at the Aluminum Company of America plant affecting 2,300 workers who charged the company had halted the extra work bonus rate.

Flint, Mich.—A General Motors tank plant was idle for the fourth day in a walkout which the workers said was caused by the discharge of 30 welders.

Iron Mountain, Mich.—Four hundred members of the C. I. O. automobile workers' union halted work at a Ford body plant in behalf of weekly instead of bi-weekly wages, return of two men to their jobs and cancellation of the employment stagger system.

Everett, Mass.—The War Labor Board has been asked to settle a strike of 250 A. F. of L. employees at two plants here operated by the Monsanto Chemical Company, and a subsidiary, the New England Alcohol Company.

Arthur L. Gardner, Monsanto production manager, said failure to terminate the strike would "cripple production" in 250 Eastern plants which use his company's chemicals.

The strike was called four days ago in a dispute over a new contract.

Chile Slowly Approaches Open Break With the Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean foreign policy is in process of evolution from nonbelligerence—or benevolent neutrality toward the United States—to a firm stand against totalitarianism with the eventual object of breaking diplomatically with the Axis.

That is the viewpoint, subscribed officially in writing, of the Senatorial "Big Four" of the Socialist Party, Marmaduke Grove, Hugo Grove, Eleodoro Dominguez, and Guillermo Azocar. They are supporters of and in close touch with the Government of President Rios. Their declaration was issued immediately after an outline of the international position in a secret Senate session by Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa. That outline, they considered, indicated the commencement of a "new policy" "completely to satisfy" their aspirations—which are stated as a break with the Axis.

If the Socialist hopes are realized—and their optimism is spreading among Allied supporters—Argentina would become isolated as the only nation on the American Continent maintaining diplomatic relationships with the Axis. That genuine fears on this score are being aroused in Buenos Aires was suggested in a report that the Argentine Ambassador in Santiago has been working overtime lately endeavoring to keep the trans-Andean State in line with its own overseas outlook.

The Socialist interpretation is confirmed in varying degrees by other authoritative sources—and, more important, by events after the exposition by Señor Barros Jarpa.

Four secret meetings were held in the Senate with Señor Barros Jarpa and, though a motion for an immediate break with the Axis was defeated, all members of the upper chamber, including the Conservatives, agreed there had been a considerable advance in the Chilean position.

The newspaper El Mercurio—always editorially cautious—recognized that Chilean policy was subordinated to events and must change as these dictate. "Let it not be said," it commented, "that Chile forgets or is behind with its inter-American obligations, because this does not correspond to the truth of existing facts or to its future intentions."

Clearly suggesting that a change might be coming, El Mercurio stated that "all Chileans stand by the Government to approve what it deems the national interest." It said there had been a "great step forward" as regards "the Chilean position in continental defense."

Marcial Mora Miranda, Chairman of the Radical Party, the Party which placed President Rios at the head of the nation, declared that "Chile must break with the Axis, because there can be no such thing as neutrality in this war." United States Ambassador Claude Bowers was by his side when he made this statement, at a meeting to affirm solidarity with Mexico.

Neutrality, said Señor Mora Miranda, is evasive, and nonbelligerence poorly disguised neutrality. The best homage to Mexico, he added, is for the Chileans effectively to contribute to the same democratic cause. However, he was satisfied that President Rios had taken the "first step" in the right direction.

While Chile was fixing its new course, Rear Admiral John Shafroth came into Valparaiso Bay with ships of the United States Navy. It was new assurance to Chileans who, because of their vulnerable strip of all-coastal territory, have been more hesitant than others in provoking the Axis.

A clear indication of the United States policy of frank co-operation with Chile is the disclosure that there has been an increase of shipments to this country despite the lack of ships. Col. Roy Lord of the United States Bureau of Economic Warfare has also met with a most encouraging attitude here.

The new development in Chilean policy has awakened much enthusiasm and encouraged democratic associations to be fervent in celebrations and bold in their demands. The Socialists have organized an anti-Fascist campaign in which the Argentine Deputy, Raúl Damonte Taborda, has been asked to participate.

A mass meeting of 20,000 workers passed a resolution urging the Government to break off relations with the Axis, confiscate Nazi properties and establish relations with the Soviet Union. Radical, Socialist, and Communist Deputies have tabled a motion to renew relations with Russia.

This is a movement—"joining the democratic front," as it is called—which seems to be only in its early stages.

'Germany Over All' in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When the German tune "Deutschland über alles" was played here recently, it evoked no hostile demonstrations. The occasion was the centenary of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, sponsored by the "Free Austrian" movement in Britain. The celebrations opened with the famous air of Joseph Haydn, adopted by the Hapsburg Dynasty as the Austrian Hymn and eventually usurped by the Germans for their "Deutschland über alles."

John Christie, presiding, read messages from Dr. Edouard Běnes, head of the provisional Czechoslovakian Government in London, from Vaughan Williams, Arturo Toscanini, Sir Arnold Bax and others.

He emphasized in his address the outstanding contribution of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra for the past 100 years under the batons of such prominent conductors as Otto Nicolai, founder of the Orchestra and composer of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Hans Richter, Gustav Mahler, Richard Strauss, Bruno Walter and, as guest conductors, under Richard Wagner (1861 and 1863), or Arturo Toscanini before the occupation of Austria by the Germans.

The program was starred by Prof. Arnold Rosé, for many years leader of the orchestra, now living in London. It included Mozart's "String Quartet in C Major," Hugo Wolf's "Italian Serenade" and, as a friendly gesture toward's Austria's neighbor, who has experienced a similar fate, the "Piano Quartet in E-flat" by Antonin Dvořák, Czechoslovakia's banner composer of Slav national music.

'Flying Carpet' Makes 62d Flight; Inventor Plans to Build Another

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18 (AP)—Cheston L. Eshelman's radically-designed wingless airplane, half as wide as it is long and appearing something like a flying flounder, completed its 62d successful test flight yesterday and the youthful inventor announced he would build another like it but larger.

Mr. Eshelman asserted his ship was "the coming thing" in aircraft construction and that its flight had aroused interest of Army and Navy officials. He calls it the "Flying Carpet."

There are no wings and it is something like an elliptical pancake, There, he said, lies the secret, since the drag or wind resistance has been reduced 30 per cent, making for speed increase. The craft is 24 feet long and 12 feet wide, but retains normal lifting power, can land in a very small space, will make 190 miles an hour powered by a 130-horsepower engine.

With the aid of six men Mr. Eshelman constructed the ship, made entirely of plastics except for installations, in eight weeks at a cost of $5,000. It has a normal tail assembly and a propeller in front. His new ship, although larger, may be built in half that time, the inventor said.

Clyde Parthee, a member of the Civil Air Patrol, took the plane aloft while Mr. Eshelman chatted with friends on the ground. Mr. Parthee said it "rode like a boat and handled nicely."

Mr. Eshelman, a former aircraft company employee, was fished out of the sea 175 miles off Boston in 1939 while piloting a rented plane, and announced he had attempted to "fly to Mars." For that his license was revoked. Now he says Mars was not his destination then but refuses comment.

Budget Committee For War Appeals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—A national budget committee for war appeals, sponsored by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., today recommended that $85,000,000 be raised for the Nation's war appeals by war chests and contributors throughout the country. This figure does not include the appeal to be made next March by the American Red Cross. The committee also called for drives to raise $95,000,000 for needs at home.

The war appeals collections will be allocated to the United Service Organizations, British, Greek, Russian, Chinese, Dutch, Polish and Jewish relief, recreation for war prisoners and other war purposes. Gerard Swope, formerly president of the General Electric Company, is chairman of the budget committee.

"The formation of this committee," he said, "comes in response to a demand that some orderly budgeting of war appeals, similar to that done by community chests local agencies, be made as a guide for war chests and local communities. The estimated goal is possible of achievement if the record so far is maintained. Spring war chest campaigns have raised 87 per cent more than community chests in the same cities raised last year."

Prisoners in Japanese Camps Coming Under Y.M.C.A. Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United Nations soldiers, among them many Americans, in Japanese prisoner-of-war camps are soon to be served by the War Prisoners' Aid of the Y. M. C. A. It has just been announced from New York headquarters office of that organization that material consisting of seven classes of goods to be used in rendering this service are scheduled to be shipped from the West Coast about the first of August.

The shipments are made up into five complete units, each planned to meet the needs of 5,000 men, and each costing approximately $12,500. However, in addition to the purchased godds there will be considerable donated by agencies interested in helping these men and co-operating with the Prisoners' Aid.

Each unit sent will consist of a library, musical instruments, athletic goods, indoor games, theatrical outfits, school supplies, and books and furnishings for the conduct of religious services of the various faiths.

Each library will have 8,000 or more books, carefully selected by competent persons and representing a wide variety of interests, ranging from light wholesome recreational reading to the most technical type. There has been and is a great demand in the European camps for serious books. It is expected to be no less in the prison camps in the Far East.

All prisoner-of-war camps have groups that want to form orchestras. Hence musical instruments such as violins, saxophones, trumpets, cornets, trombones, guitars, cellos, flutes are much in demand. People throughout the United States, well remembering the men of Bataan and Wake Island, are gathering up instruments in good condition but lying unused and sending them to the Y.M.C.A. to be sent on to these American heroes and their companions who now must spend their time in prison camps. Each unit of musical instruments will contain at least 15 pieces and a supply of music. Those who do not themselves play are also remembered. For accompanying the instruments will be 20 phonographs and 500 records. And not the least appreciated will be 20 small accordions and 100 mouth organs.

Wherever there are young Americans, athletic goods are almost a necessity. There is a loud call for sport equipment of every description—football, volley ball, basket ball, every other kind of ball, with baseball topping them all; quoits, boxing gloves; rule books and repair kits. They want indoor games like chess, checkers, dominoes, ping pong, puzzles. There is plenty of dramatic talent among the prisoners and they ask for plays, make-up outfits, materials for producing and staging. All of these things are being prepared for shipment.

The vast majority of these prisoners want to leave camp knowing more than when they went in. They want school and college study. That necessitates the supplying of a long list of materials: Paper, pens, ink, pencils, rulers, erasers, composition books, blackboards, crayons, typewriters and equipment and textbooks. The educational section alone is an enormous undertaking.

Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews are numbered among the prisoners. They call for religious services conducted in accordance with the rites and practices of their respective faiths. To make that possible there must be suitable equipment and this, through co-operation of the authorities of the different confessions, the Y. M. C. A. is providing.

These five complete units will be the first contingent sent. Others will go as soon as definite information is received as to the location of the prisoner-of-war camps. Transportation is arranged through co-operation and courtesy of the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross. This is the first of such services rendered on a major scale to American prisoners of war in this World War. The personnel actually working in the camps must be chosen from neutral nations—chiefly Swedish, Swiss, and Danish.

Drive to Save Fats

The drive to save household fats is expected to net 500,000,000 pounnds a year, or enough to make from 50 to 100 million pounds of glycerine; 100 pounds of fats will yield enough glycerine to make 24½ pounds of nitroglycerin.

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Returned American Hails Plenitude—Week-End Prospects on the Radio

Kindness of Homeland Stirs Girl Back From Darkest Europe

This column, appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays, records news of women's activities and organizations in Greater Boston during the summer months, replacing the daily coverage of such news during the past season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More moving than all the terror of the Nazis is the kindness of America.

Maria Michal, now a counsellor for sports at Camp Samoset of the Y. W. C. A. in Laconia, N. H., can vouch for this for she has come from the darkness of the one into the sunlight of the other. She returned to this country but a few weeks ago with her mother aboard the Drottningholm. No one can understand what the contrast means, she says. Her mother, whose experience included eight weeks in the concentration camp at Liebenau, has been moved to tears on several occasions, she says, by the simple kindness of a stranger answering a question as to directions in getting about New York.

"People here should thank God every day that they are in this country where there are smiling faces and friendliness," said Miss Michal.

I had read almost those words in interviews with others recently returned from Nazi-dominated Europe but as she spoke them, they had the renewed vitality of deep, earnest gratitude.

"I have not eaten a meal since I returned but that I have thought of the people over there and calculated how many meals it would make for them," she told me. And her estimate was that one meal for the average American would be two days' food in Czechoslovakia now.

Saw Nazis Enter Prague

Miss Michal attended the Prague English Grammar School and then Prague University and, at the time of the German invasion, was taking courses at the university in the afternoon and teaching English in a private school in the morning. She was on the streets of Prague at the time the announcement was made that the Army was to be demobilized. People wept as they heard it, she says,

When the Germans entered the city, she was taking a music lesson. Looking out the window of the studio, she saw the Nazi soldiers riding across the bridge with their machine guns ready for action and evidently surprised that there was no disorder. They had been led to believe that there had been much bloodshed in the "Protectorate" and that they had come to bring order.

Another evidence of the elaborate falsehoods which had been built up to delude the German people was the presence of the rolling kitchens from which food was distributed to the population of Prague. The Nazis confiscated the ample provisions in Czech stores and warehouses in order to be able to hand out the food and then assessed the city for its distribution. This served a useful purpose for propaganda on the German home front, however. It afforded a plausible excuse for food shortages there. German posters at that time, says Miss Michal, showed a housewife putting one egg into her dough and reaching for another. The inscription read in German, "Halt, the second is for the Protectorate."

Delude Germans at Home

Thus the Germans were led to believe they were saving in order to feed the poor Czechs. At the same time the Nazi invasion forces, finding more food than they had seen in many months, were stuffing themselves so that residents of Prague used to go into restaurants to watch them eat. Now that the supplies have been depleted, the Nazi food kitchens have also vanished and there is no longer any pretense of concern for the welfare of the population.

Miss Michal continued to teach English as there was a great demand for it both from the Czechs and the Nazis. The former, looking for the United Nations' victory, hope it will become the universal language. The latter think they will need it when they take over the British Isles. Positions there have already been promised various individuals apparently, as a Nazi soldier told a friend of Miss Michal's quite seriously that he expected to be a policeman at Picadilly Circus after the war. Miss Michal said Germans other than those in the Gestapo seemed to make a consistent effort to be polite.

Food rations now in Prague are about half a pound of white bread or flour a week (this means anything cooked with that quantity of flour); three and one-half pounds of rye bread a week, black and smeary and not fit to eat until three days old; one-fourth pound of butter a month; an egg a week or none; eight pounds of potatoes a week; half a pound of meat a week, including bones; half a pint of milk daily (much diluted).

University Closed

Prague University was closed in 1939 for three years but if it were to open in the fall there would be no laboratory or other equipment for teaching, says Miss Michal, as this has all been removed or destroyed. In secondary schools, no geography is taught; Nazi ideology —biographies of such characters as Hitler, Goebbels and Goering—substitutes for history and German is put first and gymnastics second on the report cards. The word Czechoslovakia and all reference to the Republic were not only striken from all books at the beginning of the occupation, but the children's school bags were inspected and pencils and other materials stamped "Made in Czechoslovakia" were destroyed. Books then were destroyed also and teachers were obliged to write out material for their classes.

Miss Michal and her mother were given ten days to move out of their apartment last October, so it could be occupied by Nazi officers. With great difficulty, because of the thousands of Germans now living in Prague, they finally found one room at a woman's club where they lived. In March, Mrs. Michal was arrested as an American hostage and sent to the concentration camp at Liebenau. Through her daughter's ceaseless efforts and with the co-operation of the Swiss consulate she was released and her daughter was allowed to leave Prague to return to the United States with her aboard the Drottningholm on its first trip for the exchange of nationals of the Axis and this country.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Maria Michal

Counsellor for sports at Camp Samoset of the Y. W. C. A. this summer, who arrived from Czechoslovakia only a few weeks ago aboard the Drottningholm on its first trip. Although American-born, she and her mother had resided in Prague 14 years.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, July 19

WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, 6.04mc

2:00 p. m.—United Nations Speak.
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
3:45 p. m.—Namesake Program; recorded.
5:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
—Lutheran Service in English, German, and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Program.
6:30 p. m.—For Servicemen Overseas.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English

Mahler Program Planned By Iowa Musical Festival

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From the Iowa Musical Festival at the University of Iowa, Philip Greeley Clapp, conductor of the University Symphony Orchestra, presents a concert of Gustav Mahler's music; Adagietto from Symphony No. 5, and "Songs of a Wayfarer," sung by the chorus. A special Mahler medal, awarded by the Bruckner Society of America will be presented by Earl E. Harper, Dean of the School of Fine Arts, to Dr. Clapp in recognition of his work in the field of Mahler's music, NBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

From Radio Nacional, Lima affiliate of the CBS Network of the Americas, "Calling Pan America," brings the premiere of two new works, "Ave Maria," by Monsignor Pablo Chavez Aguilar, and "Alma Criola," by Alberto Mejia. Luis Pacheco Cespedes, Peruvian composer, conducts the orchestra. The program continues with "Allegro y Nocturno," by Roberto Carpio, of the Bach Academy in Arequipa; Minuetto, by Dunker Lavalle, performed by a chamber quartet, and "En El Corazon de la Serrania," by Senor Cespedes, a Yaravi lament from the operetta "La Mariscala." Soloists are Lucrecia Sarria and Sara de Llop, CBS, 6:15, WEEI, by recording, 7:30 p. m.

"Commandos," the first of a series dramatizing the wartime adventures in England of four Commandos—two Americans, a Canadian, and an Englishman—has its premiere tonight. The adventures are taken from actual records. Brewster Morgan is the producer and the director is John Dietz, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

America's enemy alien problem will be discussed on "People's Platform." The speakers are Paul V. McNutt, Judge Dorothy Kenyon, George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, New York, and Archibald E. Stevenson, vice-president of the New York State Economic Council and an expert on alien activities, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

"Tribute to the Navy" is the first of a weekly series of special programs designed as a tribute to the U. S. Navy. The music will be by Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra, and Helen O'Connell, soloist, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

"Records for Our Fighting Men" launches a drive for the collection of old phonograph records, by the American Legion and its Women's Auxiliaries. Lynn U. Stambaugh, National Commander of the Legion will speak. Other guests are Kate Smith, Ted Collins, Kay Kyser and Nelson Eddy. Music by Harry James' Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Sunday

Arturo Toscanini will conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the American premiere of Dmitri Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony, NBC-WBZ, 4:15 p. m.

The Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Albert Stoessel, presents the first of six weekly radiocasts. Mischa Mischakoff, violinist, is the guest soloist, BLUE, 3:15 p. m., WHDH, 3:30 p. m.

The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, under the direction of Howard Barlow, presents a program of Beethoven's music, including the Sixth (Pastoral) Symphony, and the Eighth Symphony. The program opens with the Leonore Overture No. 3 from the opera "Fidelio," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

"Must We Hate Our Enemies?" will be discussed by the University of Chicago Round Table. The speakers are Mortimer Adler, professor of philosophy of law, and William F. Ogburn, chairman of the department of sociology, both members of the University of Chicago faculty, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"Should the Equal Rights Amendment Be Adopted?" is the subject of the "American Forum of the Air." Upholding the affirmative are Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman for Pennsylvania; Anita Pollitzer, member of the executive council of the National Woman's Party; and Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse, former assistant U. S. district attorney for the District of Columbia. Opposing are Mary Anderson, director, Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; Charlotte A. Hankin, Washington attorney; Mabel Lesley, member of the Electrical Workers Union and an official of the Woman's Trade Union League, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Quincy Howe, news analyst, is moderator at a roundtable discussion on "Books as Weapons in the War for Freedom." Participants are Lillian Hellman, playwright; Lewis Gannett, book reviewer; Jane Benedict, chairman of the Book Mobilization Committee, and Will Oursler, writer of detective stories, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, is guest speaker on "Report to the Nation." Other speakers include representatives of industry and labor. They will discuss measures being taken to stop labor piracy, CBS, 10:30 p. m. WEEI, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

To give radio listeners the picture of the part played by schools today in the war effort, three educators will discuss "Public Education in Wartime" on "Reviewing Stand." Participants are George E. Axtelle, professor of education, Northwestern University; Fred Biester, principal of Glenbard Township High School, Glen Flynn, Ill.; and Newton Edwards, professor of education, University of Chicago, MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

Wendell Willkie will be guest speaker at the Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from Shriner's Auditorium in Los Angeles, CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

Plays Scheduled For Coming Week On Summer Stages

Plays announced for the summer theaters next week include the following:

Massachusetts

Boston—Majestic Theater, "The Vinegar Tree," beginning Tuesday; Joy Street playhouse, "Criminal - at - Large," Wednesday through Saturday.

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall, Sylvia Sidney in "Little Women." Extra matinee Wednesday.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "The Play's the Thing," beginning Wednesday.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Paula Stone, Cora Witherspoon, Herry Ellerbe in "You Can't Take it With You."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "The Gay Divorce," beginning on Wednesday.

Holyoke — Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino in "Out of the Frying Pan."

Rockport—Forbes Theater, "Ah, Theater!" new comedy by Roy Erickson and Burt Kelsey, beginning Wednesday.

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, "Suspect," beginning Wednesday.

Peaks Island—Greenwood Playhouse, "You Can't Take It With You," beginning Wednesday.

New Hampshire

New London — New London Players at Barn Playhouse, "Lavender and Old Lace," beginning Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players in "Jason," beginning Thursday.

Pike—Lake Tarleton Theater, "Ladies in Retirement," beginning Sunday.

Vermont

Weston—Weston Playhouse, "The Male Animal," Sunday; Springfield, Vt., Monday; Keene, N. H., Tuesday; Springfield, Wednesday.

Connecticut

Stony Creek—Stony Creek Summer Theater, "Malice Domestic" (tryout), by Reginald Denham, beginning on Monday.

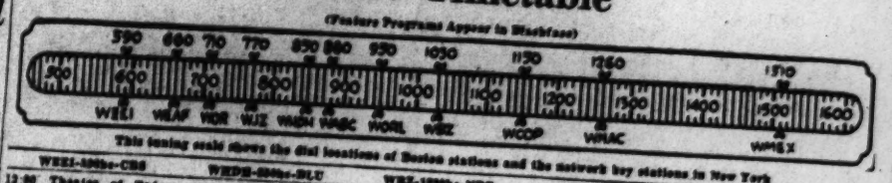
West Hartford—Show Shop Theater Tent, "Skylark," beginning Tuesday.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, July 19

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party;	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Jim Amoche	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	Joseph Gallichio's Or., vocalist	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Coast Guard on Guard	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	News Service	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Nancy Muse, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Joan Brooks, songs		Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	United States Marine	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Victory Program
2:15	Books" interview	Dance Music	Band	land Indians baseball	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	game	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's News	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research	land Indians baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	Dance orchestra	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Dance music	Campus Capers	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers; News	land Indians game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	"Hello from Hawaii";	News Service	Pan American Holiday.	Beach Light's Orch.	Wartime Buying
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday.	Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee; records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety.	"Your Number Please"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	"Your Number Please"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	Golden Melodies		Dance Matinee; records.
5:15	brook; Stan Ken-	cans	Golden Melodies	Tribute to the Navy;	Dance Matinee; records.
5:30	ton's Orchestra	Music for Y'ng Ameri'ns	Three Suns Trio	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.;	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Wanderers of Wasteland	"Symphony in Swing"	Helen O'Connell, soloist;	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter.	News; Sports Reporter.	messages	
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs		
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports.
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Sports Roundup; Sports	Sports; Music; Talk
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	Noah Webster Says	Dramatization	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Press Roundup; News	Sports reports
7:45	"Calling Pan America"; recording	"Boop Night" "Boop Night"	Musicians	Review	
8:00	"Records for Our	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
8:15	Fighting Men"	Gibbs & Finney, comedy	mary"; sketch	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Music; News
8:30	"Commandos"; war-	"The Green Hornet";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Tango Music
8:45	time adventures	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	Symphony Concert; Josef	National Barn Dance;	America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Stopak, conductor	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	ody"; Marion Claire;	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Mills Brothers, songs;	Sons; Music Festival;	Thomas L. Thomas;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	orchestra; chorus	chorus; orch.; speaker	cal Album
10:00	Serenade; music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News.	Pine Star News
10:15	Treasury Parade	or Not"; variety	"Labor for Victory"; talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; D'nce Time	show	Ted Steel's Studio Club	"Tropical Serenade"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"Stag Party"; variety	Ted Steel's Studio Club	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott,	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead; stories	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fisherman's Program	Organ music	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Hes'herton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	liams, organ	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	"Morning Pickup" orch.
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	Musical Mailbox
8:45	Circle	Religious program	NBC String Quartet	News Service	Nancy Muse, songs
9:00	News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Short Story Editor
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program; Samuel	Church School of Air	nade	
9:30	Dramatization	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Carlos	Variety program	"Words and Music"	nade	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	Highlights of the Bible		Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	Highlights of the Bible	Uncle Bob; children's	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	program	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Services From The
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	V. & Vilma; songs; piano	Southland Echoes; choir	Mother Church The
11:15	Church"; guest	Religious services	News; Music	Services, Cathedral	First Church of Christ,
11:30	I Invite to	Religious services	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Learning; gressle	Religious services	News Service	Services, Cathedral	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Commando Mary" talks	Church of St. Paul	News Report
12:15	"Womanspower"	Weekly War Journal	"Sunday Down South"		"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall; Symphony	orchestra; vocalists	Johnny S Davis' Orch.	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Newsroom of the Air	Johnny S. Davis' Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:00	Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall; Symphony	Viennese Concert Ensem.	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	ter"; drama	Orchestra; soloists	"People"; Robt. St. John	"Symphonietta"	Goodsky's Orchestra
1:30	News; "Green Val-	News Service	Silver Strings	News Service	and Morris Goldberg;
1:45	ley, U. S. A."; drm.	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Dance orchestra	Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Ten Famous Tangoes"
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Ten Famous Tangoes"
2:30	St. Louis Municipal	Show of Yesterday and	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Sports Matinee	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Opera; News	Today; music-drama	Sound Table Discussion	Sports Matinee	gram; talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	"Old-Fashioned Revival	
3:15	casting Symphony;	Piano and organ	Upton Close, talk	Hour"; speaker	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Chautauqua Symphony	"The Army Hour"; drama;	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	Or.; A. Stoessel, cond.	speakers; band; choir	Hour"; speaker	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:15	casting Symphony	Religious program	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Army-Navy game; Joe	Arturo Toscanini, con-	Fran Stanley's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:45	Or.; Nad. Conner	Rines' Orchestra	ductor; Shostakovich's	Pvt. Walter Compton,	Afternoon Rhapsody
5:00	Family Hour; G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Seventh Symphony	pianist; Northwestern Un.	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Olivia Santoro, songs	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	"Alias John Freedom";	Arturo Toscanini, con-	of the Air.	Student Radio Club
5:45	War Shirer's News	war adventure drama	ductor		Student Radio Club
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	News; Sunday Serenade	"Reviewing Stand"; sub-	The Concert Hour
6:15	Wendell Willkie	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	ject; Northwestern Un.	The Concert Hour
6:30	"Melody	"Stairway to the Stars";	News Commentator	Young People's Church	The Concert Hour
6:45	Gene Autry; music	Terry O'Toole; variety	"Let's Be Neighbors"	of the Air.	The Concert Hour
7:00	Roundtable; books	show	News Service	I Hear America Singing"	Sports News
7:15	Lou Holtz, comedy	News; Baseball results	Baseball News	The Marine Corps Show;	Irish Melodies
7:30	We, the People, at	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Religious program	chorus; orchestra	Religious program
7:45	War"; interviews	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Religious program		Religious program
8:00	World News	ley, m. c.	John H. Hughes, News.		"Uncle Bill," talk
8:15	World News	Earl Godwin, News	Tommy Tucker's Orch.		"Uncle Bill," talk
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Gibbs & Finney, comedy	This Is Our Enemy."		Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	Music; News		of Quincy; Rev. Frank
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	dramatic sketch	Defense talk		C. Hageman
9:15	nificent"; comedy	Walter Winchell	Sports results		Central Baptist Church
9:30	Star Theater; Jane	The Parker Family	Sports; Music; Talk		Classical Album
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	Hollywood Reporter	Pete Herman's Orchestra		Classical Album
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Sports results		Old-Fashioned Revival
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Sports; Music		Hour
10:30	News; Dateline	"Good Will Hour"; John	Sports; Music		Old-Fashioned Revival
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	News; Talk		Hour
11:00	News Analysis	News; Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra		Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra		Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.		Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra			

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupeoard	
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade" sketch	Australian News	Talk; Marimba Band
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife" sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Organ Recital
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Drama; orchestra
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Hum and Strum		News reports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane; sketch	Radio Carollers	Monitor Views the News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Organ recital	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Terrace Ensemble	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum; Talk	News Service	Italian Melody
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Council for Democracy
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Air Express Music	Sammer Serenade; so-	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	loists; organ	NBC Salon Orchestra	Margaret Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramalogues
2:15	Serial drama	Dance music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	"Pepper Young's"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Third Corps Area Serv-	Organ Recital
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	Hymn Recital	ice Command Band	News reports
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	The Family Front	15 Minutes from B'way	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks;	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Swing Time	News Service	"Right to Happiness"	hillbilly show	Talk; Afternoon Rhapsody
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies; music	Adventures of Sea Hound			
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Cowboy songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	Sports; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	News Service		News; Defense talk
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Sports; Music	Sports Roundup	Sports results
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Lowell Thomas	Press Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Sports results; Music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News of the World		Sports program
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin; news	"We Present"	Dale With a Disc	March to Victory
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Richard Maltinger, news
8:30	"Our 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz		"Red Ryder"; drama	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:45	music; News	"True or False"; quiz			Josephine Cambria, songs
9:00	Theater; Katherine	Coldman Band Concert	Cavalcade of America	Sizing Up the News;	Victor Herbert's Orch.
9:15	Hepburn, Lieut.	Goldman Band Concert.	Cavalcade of America	For Your Information;	Round Table; "Salvage"
9:30	James Stewart;	Radio Forum	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama; Essays in
9:45	Philadelphia Story	Radio Forum; Songs	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.		"Great Artists"; Miss	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or	"Counter Spy"; drama.	News Service	"The Better Half"; quiz	cal Album"
10:30	Civilian Def'nse pgm	"Counter Spy"; drama.	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album
10:45	News; Sports	Morgan Beatty, News	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program		Classical Album
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	"Lands of the Free"; In-	"Music That Endures";	"You Shall Have Music"
11:45	Music; orchestra	Dance orchestra	ter-American University	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"

FM Programs For Sunday, July 19

WEIR, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin L. Mac Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:00 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:30 p. m.—Eddie Dunn, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Britain to America."
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Rave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Norris, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WRUL, Boston (44.8mc), and WNBI, Mount Washington, N. H. (42.8mc)

3:00 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orch.
3:30 p. m.—Stan Stanley's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand, auspices of Northwestern University; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Marine Corps Show.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Overseas Report: From Honolulu, Cairo, Australia.
6:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children."
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—The Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:30 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—John H. Hughes News.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Resumed "Answering You."

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, July 20

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studios of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Lee Chatsell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Starring Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"The Dark Tower," comic mystery by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. Starring Gloria Stuart. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Repertory Playhouse, Joy Street—"Criminals at Large," by Edgar Wallace. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Playhouse. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 6:30,

Danger of Inflation Seen by Some N. E. Officials in Rising Wage Demands

Pay Going Up Too High Bad In Long Run

Wage demands being made and granted in this locality are climbing the ladder toward inflation, according to some of the most experienced labor officials in New England. Others disagree, and see nothing as yet abnormal.

By both industry and labor the wage stabilization policy just announced by the National War Labor Board was viewed here today with the highest interest. The Board's program is designed as a step toward holding down inflation.

"The scheme of putting ceilings on prices would work all right if they would ceil wages to go along with it," commented one labor official.

"If not, the cost of living will go up so high that we will eventually have a great depression—an awful crash when the thing collapses.

Bad in Long Run

"Wages going up too high is bad in the long run. People don't stop to think that the materials they produce have got to go up too, which common sense tells you.

"If wages go up in big jumps, some day they are going to come down the same way. The employer who is now giving 15 cents-an-hour raise is going to come in and ask a 15 cent reduction. No working man is able to readjust his budget to a cut of that size.

"It's always like this in times of great employment and shortage of help. There is a general feeling of unrest. We had the same thing during the last war.

"Workers in other lines hear of the big money being paid in defense industry. Maybe in a family there is some one on a defense job making a lot of money, while the others are employed in regular industry.

"They say, 'He's getting big money, why don't I?' It's human nature. Put yourself in the same position. Or they read about the high pay in war industries reported in the newspapers.

Got $65 First Week

"I know of a young fellow, employed in an upholstery company, who threw up his job and went into war industry. The first week on his new job he got $65.

"One pay raise recently granted hereabouts called for an increase of 18 cents an hour. Another for $7 a week."

On the other hand, another labor official commented:

"The wage increases being granted here have not caught up with the cost of living in most cases, or at least have not exceeded it.

"So I feel the wage advances being made are normal and will not lead toward inflation.

"I am speaking of raises being made up to the present time. Increases might be made in the future that would be quite different."

By a Staff Photographer

Colorful Pageant Planned for Maine Event

During the first week of August, a colorful pageant, with townsfolk costumed similar to their ancestors of 1827, is planned to mark the 125th anniversary of the discovery of the spring which has made the resort at Poland Spring world famous. In this rehearsal, Chief Needahbah, of the Penobscot Indians, at the left, is holding a birch-bark cup of the pure spring water, which he is about to offer to Frederick Johnson, of Boston, who represents Wentworth Ricker, early settler in the region. Between the Chief and "Wentworth Ricker" is Mrs. Maria Phillips, of New York City, who represents Mrs. William Scheilenger, member of one of the neighboring families. To "Mr. Ricker's" right are: Miss Margarette Billings, of New York City, as Mrs. Hiram Ricker, wife of the founder of Poland Spring House; Miss Hazel King of Portland, as a daughter of Wentworth Ricker; Robert Gerry, of Poland Spring, as Hiram Ricker, Jr.; George Webber, of Auburn, Maine, as Hiram Ricker; Peter LaPlaca, Roxbury, Mass., as William Schellenger. In the back, standing on a rock near the site of the famous spring, are Misses Mary Wilson, of Mechanics Falls, Maine, and Jacqueline Proctor, of Boston, as children of the Rickers and Schellengers. Other celebrities of the region at the time of the discovery of the spring, including Henry W. Longfellow, will be impersonated at the pageant, and Penobscot Indians will interpret a tableau entitled "Hiawatha at the Spring."

Boy and Girl Labor Helps N. H. Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 18 — Youth is playing an important part in New Hampshire agriculture this summer. The usual supplies of labor for farm work have been reduced by the entrance of many men into the armed services and the wage competition of war industries. At the same time, agriculture has increased demands placed upon it through the Food for Victory drive.

So school and college boys, and even girls, are having their first experience as farm workers in many cases. The Volunteer Land Corps is placing 650 young men and women from out of State on New Hampshire and Vermont farms. Dorothy Thompson heads the movement which is said to be "as practical as a pitchfork."

The prevailing pay arrangement with these boys and girls from the city is $21 a month plus board and room. While the boys put in long hours in the fields and barns, most of the girls confine their farm activities to housework, canning, and similar work.

The membership of the Volunteer Land Corps is augmented for the summer by New Hampshire high school and college students. Some of the High school pupils were even granted time off from their studies last spring, and probably will be again this fall, in order to aid in solving the bottleneck of farm production.

All the farmers of the State have been given an opportunity to make their labor needs known to the regional offices of the United States Employment Service, which has been working with farm organizations and the State Department of Education in furnishing farm labor. Of course, a large number of those high school and college students working on the farms have a little knowledge of what it is all about. Some of them study agriculture in school and hope to operate farms of their own some day.

By a Staff Photographer

Not Even an 'A' Card Is Needed Here

Richard J. Keenan has stopped selling gasoline at his place on Commonwealth Avenue and motorists now fill up on hamburgers. "It's just a trend of the times," said Mr. Keenan. "The hamburger business is better than the gas business." The station is at the end of Cottage Farm Bridge, opposite the First Corps Area Army headquarters. As a former gas station, there is plenty of parking space. Where two to three men were employed selling gasoline prior to the petrol drought, Mr. Keenan now has six persons at work merchandising hamburgers. The proprietor still sells gas at his station in Scollay Square.

N. E. Agricultural Council On Way to 400,000 Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Vt., July 18—Membership of 400,000 for New England's newest and biggest farm organization was forecast here today by J. C. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Council of New England.

Getting into action this month, the council represents 125,000 farmers enrolled in 40 farm organizations, Mr. Thompson reported. As part of his first work, he is engaged in bringing in more of the many farm associations in this region.

Another of the early tasks of the council will be to counter the efforts of John L. Lewis to organize the dairy farmers of New England into labor unions, a project he is attempting elsewhere.

It was this venture into agriculture of Mr. Lewis as President of the United Mine Workers of America and a leader in the Congress of Industrial Organizations which primarily caused the formation of the Agricultural Council.

"This is the first, general overall organization of farm groups that has been set up in New England," said Mr. Thompson, whose headquarters are here in Windsor.

"We already have a number of State units of the Farm Bureaus, the Grange, marketing associations, etc. We feel that there is a broad work for the benefit of New England agriculture that an organization of this type can do, when the current episode relating to the organization of the dairy farmers is forgotten."

The list of member organizations of the Agricultural Council Mr. Thompson named to date is as follows:

New England (region-wide):
Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.
New England Milk Producers' Association.
New England Hereford Breeders' Association.
New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
New Hampshire Club of America.

Massachusetts:
Mass. Federation of Poultry Ass'ns.
United Dairy System, Inc., Springfield.
New Bedford Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
Federated Dairy Associations of Mass.
United Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association, Inc., Charlestown.
Brockton Co-operative Egg Auction Association, Inc.
Mass. Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.
Boston Market Gardeners' Association.
Massachusetts State Grange.
Producers' Dairy Company, Brockton.

Vermont:
St. Albans Co-operative Creamery, Inc.
Cabot Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Company, Inc.
Windham County Co-operative Milk Producers, Inc.
Vermont Jersey Cattle Club.

Maine:
Mt. Desert Island Dairies, Inc., Bar Harbor.
Hancock County Creamery, Ellsworth.
Maine Livestock Breeders' Association.
Maine Potato Growers' Association.
Maine Farm Bureau Federation.

New Hampshire:
New Hampshire State Grange.
Concord Dairy, Inc.
New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Ass'n.
Producers' Dairy System, Inc., Nashua.
Manchester Dairy System, Inc.
Granite State Dairymen's Association.
New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation.

Rhode Island:
Eastern Rhode Island Farm Bureau.
Rhode Island State Grange.

Connecticut:
Litchfield County Co-operative Ass'n., Inc.
Connecticut Milk Producers' Association.
Connecticut Dairymen's Association.
Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc.
Connecticut State Grange.
Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club.

Murphy Out For Senator In N. H. Race

CONCORD, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Former Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who recently left the G. O. P. ranks and became a Democrat, will oppose U. S. Senator Styles Bridges (R) for re-election, Democratic State Chairman Robert E. Early indicated yesterday.

While Senator Bridges and other Republican officer holders were filing nomination papers in Concord with the Secretary of State, Early said at Nashua he was getting ready to leave for the capital with the nomination papers for Mr. Murphy and the rest of the Democratic slate.

Republican Gov. Robert O. Blood filed papers for renomination, and Mr. Early said the Democratic candidate for Governor would be William J. Neale, Master of the New Hampshire Grange.

U. S. Representatives Arthur B. Jenks and Foster Stearns, both Republicans, have signified their intentions of seeking re-election in the First and Second Districts. The Democratic candidates, Mr. Early said, would be Governor's Councillor Thomas J. Murray and Mayor Henry J. Proulx of Franklin, respectively.

Mr. Jenks will have opposition in the primaries as Chester E. Merrow of Ossipee filed nomination papers this morning.

Block Island High In Contributions To the Rubber Pile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 18 —The 680 men, women and children who live year around on this island have challenged the rest of the country to equal their contribution to the scrap rubber drive. At last reports, the Block Island contribution amounted to 35.5 pounds per capita, which is believed to be a national record.

The answer is easy to find. Block Islanders never throw away an old tire. Fishermen use them by the score as fenders; they are hung overside as buffers to save the boat's skin when it nudges the dock. And the island farmers have found the old tires fine for "hanging down" haystacks and for tethering farm animals put out to graze.

Something else will have to be found now for the boats, the haystacks and the farm animals because the Islanders have turned in their old tires in staggering quantities.

Friends File Brandon Papers for Governor

While friends of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, have taken out Democratic gubernatorial nomination papers in his behalf, the question of whether he will enter the contest remained unanswered today.

To qualify as a candidate Mr. Brandon must sign one of the nomination papers, signifying his acceptance of the nomination. The papers must be submitted to municipal registrars of voters on or before July 21 for certification.

If Mr. Brandon officially seeks the post, political observers believe Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant United States Collector of Internal Revenue, will not enter the race. Furthermore, it is not yet certain whether Mr. Buckley will be a candidate even if the United States Attorney does not make the contest.

But, if either man officially announces, it is believed, he will be the recipient of full support of the Roosevelt Administration.

The present Democratic gubernatorial candidates are Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, and Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield.

In the 11th Congressional District Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts announced he will be a candidate for the seat in Congress now held by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts.

For several weeks, Mr. Eliot, whose 9th Congressional District seat is abolished under the 1941 Reapportionment Act, has been doing personal door-to-door campaign work in the 11th District.

He started this work when it became apparent that Mr. Flaherty was not going to seek re-election, being reasonably certain of appointment as Postmaster of Boston. Mr. Flaherty this week announced he would not seek re-election.

It is understood that Mr. Eliot's personal work has won him many 11th District friends, but political observers generally believe James M. Curley, former Governor and Mayor, has the inside track for the nomination.

In a statement, Mr. Eliot said: "I have supported and will continue to support the President in the full prosecution of the war to final victory."

Meanwhile, Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, filed his papers for the GOP nomination for Representative in Congress in the 8th District, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), the incumbent, is not seeking re-election, having been appointed to the Federal bench, after legislative redistricting added Republican strength to his district.

In the 4th Congressional District another candidate entered the field for the Democratic nomination. He is Stephen F. Loughlin of Worcester.

At the same time, William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County, filed papers for renomination. He immediately drew an opponent for the Democratic nomination, with the announcement by John Philip White of Boston, former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of his candidacy.

Meter Reading Every 3 Months

PORTLAND, Maine, July 18 (AP)—Cumberland County Power and Light Company officials said they have started a system of meter reading whereby a company employee would visit premises only every three months.

At Augusta, Frank E. Southard, public utilities chairman, said commission regulations had been amended to permit reading of electric light meters every third month as a gasoline and tire conservation measure.

Under the Cumberland County plan, cards would be mailed customers for two months and if not returned by a certain date, the company would estimate the amount of current used and make adjustments when the meter is read the third month.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:35 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches: A. R. P.: Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLO7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLO2, 11.87 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, July 19

London—6:00 p.m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Church Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

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Light-Polarizing Inventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18 — Two inventions in the field of light-polarizing films or sheets have prominent places in this week's crop of 817 patents issued by the U. S. Patent Office here. Both were obtained by Edwin H. Land of Boston, pioneer inventor on devices of this type, and both are assigned to the Polaroid Corporation.

The first of Mr. Land's patents, No. 2,289,713, is on a means of producing thinner films of polarizing plastic than have hitherto been made, but without sacrifice of efficiency. A mass of plastic material, with about 25 per cent of its weight consisting of embedded microscopic needle-shaped crystals, is smeared out on a smooth, flat surface with a knife-edged blade, under considerable pressure.

The pull of the smearing motion causes the tiny crystals to lie parallel to each other and very close together, so that after the film has hardened it is a very good means for "straining" light waves so that all that emerge are vibrating in the same direction, which is the characteristic of polarized light.

Twin superimposed stereoscopic images projected by means of polarized light have in the past been used for producing three-dimensional effects on the screen. The two image-bearing beams are polarized at angles to each other, and the images are viewed through spectacles with corresponding angles of polarization. The result is three-dimensional vision from a flat screen.

In the second of his inventions, No. 2,289,714, Mr. Land extends this effect into three-dimensional colored motion pictures.

Dignified School Book Editors In a Dither Over War Moves

With national boundaries wobbling like a seismograph in an earthquake and map-makers carrying on in similar agitation, the customary dignity of school book publishers has been tossed to the winds of war as frantic editors set new editorial speed records in their rush to keep news-wise youngsters abreast of the swift-moving times.

Geography, never a static subject in any era, is changing so rapidly today that even hard-racing presses can scarcely keep pace, and history is being made faster than men can record it in books.

At Ginn and Company, one of the largest publishers of school books in the country, special "war supplements" are whizzing through the editorial works in double-quick time. The historical record of 1941 is already in print, and the latest "political map of Europe" brings wartime changes up to May 15 of this year.

Each new printing of geography books calls for hundreds of revisions. "From that day to this," reads a passage in one of the earlier volumes, "the British Isles have remained free from invasion." The 1941 version carried this correction: "From that day until 1940, when the Germans invaded them by air, the British Isles remained free from invasion."

Editors are by no means jumping around at the snap of the Axis whip, however. "We have recognized as legitimate only such boundary changes as were made previous to the partition of Poland," Mrs. Gertrude M. McGinnis, head of the Geography Department, told us firmly.

This includes the German occupation of Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia, as established by the Munich agreement, and the Austrian Anschluss. It does not recognize the partition of Poland, "which we are not considering as a permanent thing," Mrs. McGinnis explained.

Nor do the publishers consider other occupied countries as anything but temporarily "annexed" territory. All the original boundaries are still there, and cartographers aren't taking Hitler's say-so as anything to call for an arbitrary erasing of lines.

There is a new kind of map-making, however, that has cartographers on the jump. It's the sudden demand for "air maps." Distances are shorter as-the-plane-flies. The ordinary flat map gives no indication of the relative air distances between different points in the world.

To indicate these, map-makers have developed a new type of map, depicting the globe as seen from the north pole, or the south, with the curvature of the earth clearly drawn. A map such as this "for studying the geography of the war" occupies a prominent position in the "war supplement" recently published by Ginn and Company, and is accompanied by a detailed explanation of its significance in this war.

History races into print with scarcely a pause, according to Dr. James Palmer, High School Editor of history books at Ginn's. Already an account of the American air raid over Japan, resumption of the spring offensive in Russia, distribution of American forces over the globe, the huge Pacific expeditionary force, and the one to Ireland has gone into the latest printing for the books and supplements which will be used in schoolrooms in the fall.

One way in which fast-thinking editors manage to keep their books up-to-date, Dr. Palmer confided, is to hold in reserve a supply of unbound books to which new signatures may be added at almost a moment's notice, if anything of world-shaking importance should transpire.

For instance, chemical warfare may explode into new violence at any minute. Behind closed doors of research laboratories in Germany, in England, in the United States natural scientists are working night and day over experiments which may turn the tide of battle in the wink of an eye.

Historians and publishers will not be caught unawares. A book on chemistry warfare, recently published, brings that subject up to March 1 of this year, but a large quantity of that printing lies unbound upon the shelves at Ginn's, where a new chapter may be added in a period of days, bringing the historical record practically abreast of your daily paper.

And so ends the "inside story" on what happens in the editorial offices of book publishers when history gallops like a runaway horse and geographical boundary lines flutter back and forth as unpredictably as the family wash in a breeze.—J. R.

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Foreigners in France Drafted By Nazis for Reich Labor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the workers who have been recruited inside France for service in German war industries are actually foreigners who lived in the Unoccupied Zone, according to a reliable informant who has recently visited the Vichy-governed State.

There are still many foreigners in France, mostly those who escaped their overrun countries and have since been unable to leave France. From these groups the Germans are said to have drawn heavily.

Substantiating reports from other sources that Germany's labor recruiting drive, now at its height, is meeting with little response from Frenchmen, this informant states that while a few Frenchmen have volunteered, many others have been rounded up by the police and shipped off to Germany. It is also reported that the Germans have demanded of the Vichy Government that they give up a number of Polish refugees for work in the Reich.

Figures for the total number of workers demanded of France vary between 350,000 and 500,000. It is believed that about 150,000 have already taken up service.

Critical Faculty Revived

Referring to other conditions which were observed in Unoccupied France, the informant stated that universal hatred and distrust of Chief of Government Laval have gone far toward making all Frenchmen forget their differences and dissensions and unify their thinking. For the first time since the fall of France the French, who have by no means lost their critical faculties, seem to see things clearly and in their proper perspective. All through Southern France, with the exception of very few communities, people know very definitely what they think and where they stand. They are pro-Allies.

A large part of the problem inside France is the difficulty in getting news of what is happening in the world. This results in a slow forming of opinion. French papers are practically valueless, even as to what is happening in France. All Swiss papers, which could mean so much, have to undergo censorship—which is in fact German censorship and not French—before their French editions can be printed. That means that they give no news. Any war news is always written to present the event as an Axis victory. There is no reference to the growing strength of the United Nations or any intimation of the intensity of American effort or spirit.

The secret papers, of which there are several, are extremely popular and serve a good purpose, as they print the news heard over the radio and thus a certain percentage of the population is reached. In addition there is the word passed on from person to person—news learned by listening to the British or other stations. French common sense also plays an important part, even when news is lacking. Most Frenchmen did not need explanations to make them accept the bombings of industrial centers in France—or any places and plants in connection with war production or communications—as necessary if France itself is some day to be free.

Subterfuge on Food

That the feeling against the Germans is strong and will assert itself is manifest in many ways. This is seen in an incident reported to have taken place in one well-known city in the Unoccupied Zone. The Germans had ordered the Vichy Government to supply more food for Germany. The Vichy men did not dare tell their people that this was demanded of them, so to get it they announced a campaign for food for France. The farmers near the town concerned in this incident had instructions to deliver certain quantities of grain on a fixed day. As they finished unloading before the City Hall a train of Italian trucks arrived to take it away. The farmers looked at them, then at each other, picked up their pitchforks and mounted guard. The Italians drove off with no more grain than when they came, while the farmers reloaded their wagons and went home.

The food situation in Unoccupied France grows increasingly grave. Of that there is no doubt. Food arrives regularly from North Africa, for the British have at no time halted this shipping, but since the Germans and Italians simply take a large percentage of all that comes in by this route for themselves, the French profit little. In the markets one finds nothing. There were not enough potatoes this spring even for planting.

A typical menu in a good hotel starts with soup—some kind of green leaves boiled in water without any meat stock whatever. Second course is braised lettuce with a tiny portion of tomato sauce. Third course offers asparagus with a dressing made of vinegar and water. Fourth is a green salad, while dessert consists of inch-square crackers, resembling faintly sweetened dog biscuits. Once in four days the hotel served meat, macaroni twice. At no time during these four days were substantial vegetables like potatoes, turnips or carrots served.

Common Articles Scarce

Everywhere the Germans are still stripping the country of everything they can find, the informant went on to relate. For months it has been next to impossible to buy scores of common articles considered necessary in every home, no matter how modest. Kitchen utensils, scissors, fountain pens, pocketknives, needles, rubber goods, nails, toothbrushes, shoestrings and a thousand other things are rapidly disappearing altogether if they have not already disappeared. Shops are empty. First, because there is no longer any production worth mentioning of consumer goods; and second, the Germans are buying all that is produced.

Without nails not even a chicken coop can be built or repairs made. If you want the tailor to sew on a button you must furnish the thread. Because the Germans have provided themselves with an abundance of French money, money is coming to have no value and barter or payment in kind is more and more the approved way. What happened some time ago in Germany is now happening in France—there will soon be nothing but de luxe restaurants and entertainments for which money can be spent.

As in all other countries under control of the Germans the situation of the churches becomes more and more critical. One good thing is apparently coming out of it—excellent co-operation between Protestant and Roman Catholics in their common stand and opposition to the fascist tendencies of Vichy. Neither the Protestant nor Roman Catholic youth organizations would bow to the Vichy order forbidding them to admit Jews to their membership. The informant confirms reports from several other sources to the effect that youth in France is very much alive.

Shore Defenses in Aleutians In Action Before First Raid

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Navy announced today in a résumé of fighting in the Aleutians that Army aircraft recently dropped 56 bombs on Japanese shore installations at Kiska, one of three islands, on which the enemy has landed.

American losses in the campaign to date were disclosed officially to include 44 Army and Navy men killed in Japanese bombing attacks on Dutch Harbor and nearby Fort Mears and on an Army post at Fort Glenn about 70 miles west of Dutch Harbor on the Island of Umnak.

The old station ship Northwestern was lost in the attack on Dutch Harbor early last month when it was hit by bombs and burned and some damage, although of a minor nature, was done to American shore installations.

In addition to the 44 Army and Navy fatalities, there were 49 Army and Navy personnel injured and one civilian killed so far, the announcement said.

The Navy's review of the situation in the Aleutians said that "there has been no material change in the general situation" since July 11.

Several new bits of information were added to what previously had been announced. These included:

That the force which attacked the Aleutians on June 3, the day before the Japanese attack on Midway in the Hawaiian group, consisted approximately of two small carriers, two seaplanes, seven cruisers and destroyers and from four to six transports.

At the time of the Dutch Harbor attack three United States destroyers, an Army transport, a minesweeper and a Coast Guard cutter were in the harbor in addition to the Northwestern, which had been beached and was use as barracks for contractors personnel.

The day after the first Dutch Harbor attack Army bombers and Navy patrol planes attacked the enemy carriers, launching bombs and torpedoes, but results "could not be observed."

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Germans Bypass Rostov, Smash Path to Don

Continued from Page 1

troops who engaged the Germans on the high west bank.

This gain was not mentioned in the Russian mid-day communiqué, however, indicating that the action was regarded as insufficiently developed or that the Russian thrust had been neutralized.

Danger to Voronezh Is Considered Great

The danger to Voronezh, a provincial administrative center 300 miles south of Moscow, still was admittedly great.

The Germans, who broke into the City's approaches last week, were said by Moscow to be clinging to every building and trying to erect barricades.

South of the City, fresh troops were reinforcing the badly decimated Hungarian Seventh Division. But the Russians doggedly were expelling the invaders, Red air squadrons co-operating with tanks, artillery and infantry.

Russian counterattacks were increasing in number and intensity in the Voronezh area, dispatches said. Many Germans of an annihilated battalion were drowned in the Don.

The Russians were said to have driven two regiments of the 75th German Infantry Division to the eastern bank, destroyed staff headquarters, and captured prisoners.

The military press said heavy Russian tanks were increasingly successful in the area. The tanks were reported to have outflanked the City approaches, exterminated two battalions of Nazis and destroyed 25 tanks. Fighting still was violent south of the City.

Considerably north of Voronezh, dispatches said German units abandoned several villages when the threat of encirclement became apparent.

On the Bryansk front, 230 miles northwest of Voronezh and about the same distance southwest of Moscow, the Red Army was reported to have captured several populated points after routing Germans who temporarily had wedged into Soviet positions.

Russian Ambush Turns Back Foe

On the Southern Front, the Russians indicated that the Germans, in their hurry to sweep to their objectives before the Red Army can make an effective stand, sometimes overreach themselves.

Without identifying the sector, a news report told of a Soviet ambush upon a Nazi flank which turned the invaders back after serious losses of men.

Artillery and antitank men making a stand below Millerovo were declared to have set fire to and disabled 17 Nazi tanks.

"Soviet infantrymen are smashing up enemy equipment," the Information Bureau reported. "Men of one tank detachment blew up with grenades or set on fire with incendiary bottles five tanks and two armored cars.

"In this engagement the Germans lost over 1,200 officers and men, killed and wounded."

Russian cavalrymen were reported to have dispersed a German column in a bold raid in the Nazi rear and set fire to 15 trucks bearing fuel, ammunition, and provisions.

It was apparent that the Red Army was falling back in that area to positions more easily defended than the spacious Don steppes with waist-high wheat but little else in the way of fighting obstacles.

The Germans evidently were executing a sweeping turning movement with their left wing at Voronezh to clear out the entire eastward bend of the Don and to take Rostov in a flanking operation. With their right wing they moved upon Voroshilovgrad.

Once firmly established on all the west bank of the Don, they would have a broad salient protected on both sides by the river and pointed directly at Stalingrad only 50 miles away. But for this 50-mile gap between the Don and the Volga bend they would have sealed off the land bridge to the Caucasus that extends between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Nazi announcement that Stalingrad's westward rail link had been cut, if true, would indicate the Germans had advanced about 55 miles southward in their sweep from Millerovo, their last reported position.

Seesaw in Desert:

Rommel Attacks Cut British Gains

British troops on the northern sector of the El Alamein Front drove southward Friday, but later were counterattacked twice by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces and compelled to give up some of the ground they gained, British headquarters announced.

In the center, where New Zealand troops were holding the eastern end of the Ruweisat Ridge, an attack by motorized infantry was repulsed, the British communiqué said. There also was activity on the southern end of the 40-mile British line about 75 miles west of Alexandria.

Axis forces were reported to have suffered heavy losses in their two successful counterattacks in the last 36 hours on the central and south central sections of the desert front 75 miles west of Alexandria. New Zealand tank and infantry troops holding the Ruweisat Ridge blunted the first Axis blow.

Marshal Rommel then sent infantry against a ridge south of the central battleground, but the attack was beaten off by Indian troops clinging grimly to newly won ground. Fighting was heavy and bitter on the central sector, while the Australians anchored the northern terminus of the line on the lower ridge of Tel el Eisa (Hill of Jesus) 10 miles west of El Alamein.

Heavy and medium allied bombers continued to blast Axis communication lines and a new raid on Tobruk harbor and its shipping was reported. Reinforcements and supplies for Marshal Rommel's forces have been arriving at Tobruk. Others are being flown in from Crete.

The Ruweisat Ridge where Marshal Rommel is concentrating his main force lies some 10 miles south of the coast which it parallels for about seven miles. Marshal Rommel was reported holding the western end of the ridge and seeking to push the British from the eastern end, which they took in a seven-mile advance Wednesday.

Decision Expected In Central Sector

Although Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's troops were reported to have gained some ground on the extreme southern end of the line near the Qattara Depression, the main striking forces of the two armies faced each other in the center and it was here the decision was expected.

The dominating situation of Ruweisat Ridge gives its possessor a strong advantage in the desert struggle.

Air activity was intense over the battlefront, especially in the central sector, and British fighters shot down five Axis aircraft.

Light British bombers ranged over the central sector attacking transport vehicles and tanks and violent explosions were caused.

In a raid on Tobruk, Allied heavy bombers hit a large ship and a tanker in the harbor and started a fire in the dock storage area which was spreading as the bombers withdrew from the former British stronghold.

Over Malta, the communiqué reported, British fighters shot down four Messerschmitt fighters without loss to themselves. Total Allied losses in the African theater Friday were seven planes, with two of the pilots reported safe the communiqué said.

5 Axis Ships Sunk:

U. S. Sub Scores On First Patrol

Destruction of five enemy ships in the Pacific by a United States submarine on its first war patrol was disclosed today in a letter of commendation sent to a member of the crew by the commanding admiral of the submarine fleet.

The letter said five ships totaling 25,627 tons, including a submarine, were sunk and a 10,100-ton ship was damaged.

Meanwhile, the Navy announced the loss of a small Dutch merchantman, a medium-sized British cargo carrier and a large United States merchantman in the Caribbean and sinking of a medium-sized United States merchant ship attacked in the Indian Ocean last April.

The announcements disclosed that 17 seamen were killed and more than 100 others rescued, boosted to 380 the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral nations' merchant ship sinkings in the Atlantic area since Dec. 7.

The large American merchantman was sunk in the Caribbean June 14.

Forty survivors from the American ship torpedoed in the Indian Ocean expressed belief that the attack was made by a Japanese submarine.

Meanwhile, at United States Army Headquarters, Canal Zone, Lieut. Gen. Frank Andrews, Commander of Caribbean Defenses, told a press conference that new antisubmarine defense measures "apparently were proving very effective" in the Caribbean zone.

Although he would not discuss the nature of the measures, there have been official statements that convoys had been instituted in the Caribbean as well as along the Atlantic Coast.

There have been no Navy releases on sinkings in this area in many days, and the most visible proof of improved shipping conditions is seen on restaurant menus and the shelves of Canal Zone commissaries, or Government stores.

Many of these shelves which had become bare in recent weeks have been restockd with potatoes, cheese, and fresh vegetables.

Rommel

Continued from Page 1

infantry, such costly nibbling at his manpower must be causing him much embarrassment. He is testing out first one sector of the Allied lines and then another for loopholes which he has so far failed to find.

In the air, as previously, enemy activity is confined almost entirely to frequent and intensive Stuka raids on front-line positions. Enemy aircraft are seldom seen behind the lines or in operation against the Allied lines of communication.

That the enemy is also suffering from a shortage of tanks seems indicated by reports that he has pressed into use at least three captured General Grant tanks for the Germans are unlikely to have proper maintenance and repair facilities.

Associated Press Photo from United States Navy

U. S. Army Bomber Scores Direct Hit

Caught in the harbor at Kiska, Alaska, by an American Army bomber, a Japanese transport burns furiously after receiving a bomb hit. Around it, circled, are other ships of the Japanese force which made good a landing at the Aleutian outpost.

Boston Bombers Aid In Fight Along Don

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 18

American-made Douglas Boston bombers roared into the titanic struggle to stem the Germans in the Don Basin today.

[The Douglas Boston is a two-engined light attack bomber carrying a crew of three or four men. It is the type chosen by the United States Army Air Forces for their first raid on German-held Western Europe July 4. It is extensively used by the British RAF but how widely it is used on the Russian battlefront has not been disclosed.]

Pacific Front:

Japanese Shipping Bombed at Rabaul

Allied airmen bombed wharves and shipping at Japanese-held Rabaul, New Britain, and shot down three Japanese planes on other missions in the seas north of Australia Friday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced.

Two of the enemy planes destroyed were reported shot out of the sky over the Solomon Islands, where three flying boats attacked Allied aircraft on reconnaissance near Tulagi. The Allied planes were not damaged.

One of two Japanese Zero fighters which tried to intercept Allied air scouts over Timor also was sent spinning into the sea.

In China, Domei claimed that Japanese forces captured 400 Chinese troops along the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border.

The operations, started Friday, were reported continuing in southern Chahar Province in the vicinity of Chigcheng, about 50 miles east of Kalgan, the Domei dispatch said.

Traditions of Prewar France Live On in Darkest Africa

Continued from Page 1

which bathe in the river beside the Governor's residence.

"At that time, of course, we had no cars. I traveled about on foot or by tipoye (native carrier). It was difficult, but it was a much better way to know the natives and their problems than by whizzing through in an automobile. I also learned three of their languages so as to be closer to them."

"In those days, Mademoiselle, the natives of Ubangi Shari led a wandering, uncivilized life in the bush. They were absent from their wives for such long periods that the birth rate was seriously declining. It was my idea to have them settled into a more productive kind of existence. I wanted them to work, for it always has been my policy that to instill a love of congenial work in the natives is the best means of improving their status. Instead of sitting around and waiting for a ripe mango to drop into their mouths, as can be done easily in Africa, I wanted them to earn money for more and better food. So in the Ubangi Shari I introduced the culture of cotton and encouraged the people to learn trades such as that of clerk or furniture maker.

"As I said, I remained there for 23 years. Last month I had the pleasure of returning for a visit. Instead of wild savagery, I found neat houses, schools, and farms."

With a gallant bow, the Governor General offered me a pamphlet he had written on the native music of the Ubangi Shari.

Sing Praises of the Other

"My wife," he said proudly, "helped me prepare this." You are never for long in the company of either Governor Eboué or his First Lady that one does not start to sing the praises of the other. Mme. Eboué, a charming woman with a bright, intelligent face, has shared the work of her husband since she first went with him and their babies to the wild Ubangi Shari. She has a diploma in nursing and each day finds her doing volunteer work at the Brazzaville Hospital or at the native dispensary. In between, she knits clothes for her daughter in Occupied France. Before the war, Mme. Eboué used to get all her clothes from one of the famous American mail-order houses.

The Governor General has little time for hobbies, but in his spare moments he likes to dip into a detective story. He is never without a copy of the New Testament. It has been 16 years since he took a vacation.

"My leaves," he says, "consisted of crossing the ocean to France and returning as quickly as possible."

When a young man, Felix Eboué left his native land of French Guiana to study at the Colonial School in Paris. His other posts in the service have included Martinique, Guadaloupe, and the Sudan, of which he was Governor. Several years ago he become Governor of the Tchad, northernmost territory of French Equatorial Africa, which now serves as a vital passageway for Allied planes for the forces of the north.

The Tchad was the first of the departments of Equatorial Africa to rally to General de Gaulle, but Governr General Eboué characteristically refuses to claim any credit for this.

Working for France

"It was all of us," he says, "soldiers, civilians, businessmen. Those few who did not want to follow General de Gaulle we aided to return to France. The rest of us stayed behind to work for the liberation of France and its restoration to former glory."

One day, while motoring across Equatorial Africa, a British officer got stuck in the sand. He pushed and pushed, but as frequently happens in this part of the world, couldn't budge his car. Finally along came another, carrying a Negro in simple bush clothes.

"Hey you," called the officer, "give me a hand with this car."

The other obligingly got out and put his shoulder to the wheel. Only later did the Englishman discover that his rescuer had been the Governor General of Free French Africa.

British Headgear Of Cast-Off Class Is Back in Style

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—This year's latest models in hats for British men and women are coming from relics formerly set aside for the old clothes man.

This became apparent this week as reports filtered in that milliners and hatters were scurrying through the streets competing with used clothes collectors for the old headgear.

The cast-offs are realizing anything from ten cents to $1.20 each. Once bought, they are stripped, sterilized, cleaned, renovated and then exhibited as 1942's top-priced latest models.

Another trend noted was that public familiarity with "utility clothing" was breeding respect. The trade was concentrating its best salesmanship on utility models.

Manchester reported that arrivals from the United States had improved recently. Yarn and cloth were being bought on a fair scale. "Directed" orders under control have been the mainstay of most producers.

Actors in Chungking Movies Include Japanese Prisoners

Copyright, 1942, Overseas News Agency, Inc.

CHUNGKING, China — Movie making in China today is a dramatic process involving puzzling improvisations and fantastic operations, but the results are such that Chungkingites must book their seats days in advance.

The wartime Capital is closest to being China's Hollywood, with half a dozen studios shooting during the quiet night hours because bamboo and mud walls cannot keep out the traffic and other daytime noise.

Old model Mitchell cameras, soundproofed with cotton-padded jackets, are standard equipment, while the best "dolly" is a home-made job running on wheels and tires taken from discarded Italian pursuit planes Mussolini sold to China in 1932.

Klieg lights are domestically produced, while backgrounds are easy work for artists with centuries of experience in making elaborate funeral props.

Practically every picture has a war motif based on famous battles, such as China's first major victory at Taierchwang, and also spy dramas and ancient martial tales like the immortal "Yueh Fei."

Excellent examples of the Chungking film product are "Light of Asia," "Baptism by Fire," "Storm Over the Ramparts," all of which have been shown successfully in the United States and Great Britain.

Foreign-trained directors and cameramen carry on in the best Hollywoodian traditions, using such English terms as "camera" and "cut" in directing operations on the set.

Production costs are necessarily low because film, which is the main item, runs 12 Chinese dollars per foot. Because importation of film is virtually impossible, extreme economy is practiced, with only about 15 per cent of the footage shot being wasted.

China has its screen stars, but they are comparatively poorly paid, often work in several pictures at the same time, and seldom appear publicly. Glamor girl roles are frowned upon during wartime, with emphasis on Gold Star mothers and girl guerrillas.

The actors include more than 30 Japanese prisoners, who practically stole the show in "Light of Asia" and later made several other films. Every studio includes a considerable amount of captured Japanese equipment as props.

Despite the fact that the Chinese movie industry is relatively young, its standards are surprisingly high because the Chinese were accustomed to imported American films before domestic productions were undertaken.

Only a handful survive out of the more than 30 studios that started, the remainder having been weeded out by a critical public which has the right to demand quality when a seat at the movie ordinarily costs six Chinese dollars.

Work Week of 48 Hours Said to Give Best Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Labor, government, and research groups here today are found supporting in a series of reports and studies a work week of about 48 hours as the period tending to result in the greatest production.

For example, a meeting of Labor Department officials from New York and eight other neighboring states holds that the 48-hour week is the most productive work week. Further endorsement is contained in a study by the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University, compiled from the experiences of 140 companies in various industries employing 2,000,000 men and women in hundreds of plants throughout the nation.

Similarly, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in an address recently, asserted that experience had shown that a 48-hour week for industrial workers and a 160-hour week for production plants was the optimum for labor and management for the duration of the war. Many war plants, she added, have found that best production was maintained by granting workers a 40-hour week in shifts.

American students of labor conditions recall that at the beginning of the war, many British factories were on a 40-hour schedule. Following Dunkirk and the grave threat to the nation's independence, hours were jumped to 56, 64, 72, and in some cases higher. It was discovered that the additional hours, due to the fatigue factor, did not produce sufficient increases in production to warrant continuance. In general, however, they are now running about 56 hours a week.

In some of the reports the employers were charged with instituting too long hours. In many cases, however, the workers themselves, it was pointed out, have asked for overtime work in order to increase their pay envelopes.

Labor regulations vary state by state over the nation. Thus, New Jersey has no ban on working women nights. Contrastingly, in New York, women between 18 and 21 cannot work on night shifts.

The New York State Labor Department has been issuing dispensations to employers to work their employees beyond statutory hour limits since Pearl Harbor in order to produce for victory.

"The Labor Department is keeping in constant touch with war-production firms whose working hours are considered too long for the health of the workers and for maximum production," said Miss Frieda Miller, State Industrial Commissioner.

"The Labor Department is taking special precautions to guard against the overworking of women. In addition to the prohibition against women between 18 and 21 working on night shifts, maximum hours are kept well within 60 hours a week. There is no limit on the number of hours men can be kept on the jobs, although firms must get dispensations to work them seven consecutive days a week.

"By and large, employers are pretty law-abiding. There is lots of evidence that employers are not using to the full the long hours they have been granted."

Miss Miller asserted that labor standards have not impeded war production, but, instead, have helped output.

"Under them, employers confronted with emergency conditions cannot set up work habits which would reduce the efficiency and productiveness of their workers if adhered to over a period of time," she held.

In a heavy industry producing open-hearth steel, reduction of hours from 12 to 8 a shift caused the total output to increase 9 per cent at one plant and 2 per cent at another, she reported.

Many industrialists who experimented with long hours have reported to the Labor Department that they lost more in absenteeism than was gained in long hours. One upstate industrialist said he had worked his employees more than 60 hours a week just following Pearl Harbor. When he later reduced the hours to 52 a week, production was "just as good if not better," he added.

The Princeton survey recommended that if a work week of more than 48 hours were necessary, better results would be obtained by working more hours on a six-day week than working every day in the week. The study added that maximum productivity in the work week varied with the speed and intensity of the work and the physical capacity of the workers.

The optimum hours of work for men may range above rather than below 48 hours when the work is light, working conditions are good, particularly if the individual can set his own pace, the survey held. A lower week is necessary for women, it emphasized, however.

"Under favorable conditions of work, the 48-hour week is not likely to be detrimental to women's health," it continued. "Taking into account household and family responsibilities, however, the 40-hour week is more nearly the optimum for women industrial workers."

Steel Wages

Continued from Page 1

joined with the representatives of the public in supporting the new formula. It was the workers' representative who denounced the wage increase as paltry and the formula as dangerous.

Even sharper than the Times editorial is that in the New York Herald Tribune which declares that "only to intellects essentially dishonest" can the argument appeal that because steel workers are deprived of overtime by a straight eight-hour shift, they were suffering from inequality.

Lippmann Makes Point

Oddly enough, the Herald Tribune's columnist on the other hand, Walter Lippmann, takes a relatively sympathetic view of the 8-to-4 wage decision: illustrating the width of disagreement over the whole matter. Mr. Lippmann makes the point, which is certainly what appealed to the four employer members of the NWLB, that in making the decision they have stabilized only the hourly rate of pay and have not frozen the wage earners' income, which will increase if workers labor longer hours.

"Nor has the Board frozen the standard of living so as to guarantee to the wage earners that they will be able to consume as much of the same goods as they did in time of peace," he declares.

The middle-of-the-road Washington Post agrees with Mr. Lippmann that there is now a much-needed rule for fixing hourly rates of pay. "That is all that we can justifiably expect the WLB to do," says the Post, advocating a sales tax to meet the increased workers' purchasing power.

If the present NWLB stabilizing formula is finally accepted one result will probably be a lead from labor to force stronger action on the other six points of the Roosevelt anti-inflation program.

Altitude Selection

Visitors to Colorado have a selection of altitudes in a two-mile range, from 3,385 feet, low point on the eastern plains, to 14,431 feet, at the top of Mt. Elbert, the nation's second highest peak.

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Germans Told Terror Acts Führer's New Legal Code

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—Nazi lawyers have been busy during the past week emphasizing to the German public that terror acts such as wiping out of villages like Lidice are not exceptional incidents but logical consequence of "new type of legal code which the Führer has given to the new Europe."

Outstanding in this respect have been a speech by Hans Frank, Governor of German Poland, and an article in "Deutches Recht," official juridical organ in the Third Reich. Governor Frank has never been noted for either tact or sagacity in his public utterances and this one was no exception. It would have been expected that since German Poland has long been a byword of cruelty and terror for all but Germans that Governor Frank would have remained silent. Instead in discussing German law and the regeneration of Europe he unctuously talks of mutual assurance of rights and of the purpose of this war being to "secure the existence of all European peoples and establish life and death comradeship." After sentimentalizing about Teutonic law and the need to return to it, Governor Frank had the audacity to describe law as "the protection of the weak." The harmonizing of law and Hitler's new order in Europe Governor Frank saw as a "blessed event for the whole world."

Too Late to Cover Up

But Governor Frank's remarks on the protection of the weak were so incompatible with Nazi actions that even the Wilhelmstrasse realized the ludicrous reaction in occupied countries and immediately issued a statement that Governor Frank spoke as a private individual—but was too late to prevent the speech from being published.

A much more authoritative statement appears under the name of Dr. Höhn, professor at Berlin University and deputy chairman of the police committee of the Academy of German Law and high SS officer, in "Deutches Recht." Dr. Höhn bemoans the difficulty a German judge finds in casting off his legal liberal training and adds that he has no right to remain outside the political order. For though a judge is subject only to law and his own conscience and responsibility to the Führer, nevertheless a judge must be continuously supplied with up-to-date information and direction.

Always on Offensive

Regarding German repressive measures in occupied Europe Dr. Höhn entirely ignores the indignation of common humanity and states that Germans were animated by the same fundamental principles as Germany's general policy in occupied countries. This policy means "to be always on the offensive." People are shot or arrested, Dr. Höhn continues, "not as individuals but as bearers of ideas dangerous to the state."

To Dr. Höhn, Reinhard Heydrich is the great hero who six years ago fashioned the course German justice has now adopted. Dr. Höhn, instead of holding to a liberal theory which it is assumed justice to be, "according to the rule of the game," substituted as a master theory that no regulations can oppose "a people's right to live."

'State Above the Law'

Reprisals, including the wiping out of whole Czech villages like Lidice and Lezaky, are to Dr. Höhn deeply anchored in Nazi law which has become an instrument of war which makes its opponent "forever incapable of resistance" and therefore plays a role no other law or legal system has done in human history. This is Nazi "state above the law" wherein Heinrich Himmler's famous maxim applies: "I don't care whether our actions violate some paragraph or other."

Dr. Höhn's statement ends with a remark that though foreigners may talk of lawlessness of the German police and State, in reality they have laid a foundation of new justice which safeguards the German people's right to live.

It is unnecessary to point out how diametrically opposed such conception of justice is to that which applies in a free world outside the Third Reich. To Nazis, however, such justice is natural since it was by this they assumed power in Germany and retained it ever since. It is also worthy to note Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda in urging the people to still further war efforts is accompanied by fear-producing statements that defeat means slavery or annihilation by the victorious United Nations—in other words the application of Germany's so-called justice as now administered by them to all opponents.

French Legionnaires Parade

Associated Press

Marshal Pétain Reviews the New Group

Dressed in brown shirts and wearing berets, French Legionnaires, members of the Legion "Service of Order" organization march past a reviewing stand from which they were inspected by the Marshal, who sponsored the movement. Over the canopy is a picture of the venerable Chief of State.

Pétain's New 'Service of Order' Aided Police on Bastille Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS, France, July 18—The newly organized Legion of pro-fascist ex-service men, recently officially launched here by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain as a kind of semimilitary body of supporters, had its first active service on Bastille Day.

It was called upon when large crowds of manifestants in various cities, disobeying Marshal Pétain's orders that the day be not observed, paraded to and decorated statues in honor of the Third Republic.

The efforts of the Legion "Service of Order" as it is called, and the police to break up these demonstrations were only partly successful. They did not, however, use Draconian methods.

The most serious incident of the day took place at Marseilles in a clash between groups opposing and others favoring enlistment in the anti-Bolshevik legions—now renamed the Tricolor Legions.

Emphasis on Recruiting

The political significance of the Tricolor Legions has become greater since Commander Darnand, "Chief" of the war veteran Service of Order, speaking at the recent investiture, placed recruiting for the Tricolor Legions among the principal activities of the war vereran Legions.

The public has become aware of the possible uses of the Tricolor Legions since reading the Commander's words:

"The volunteers of the anti-Bolshevik legions want to be the soldiers of France. They are ready to fight against Bolshevism, enemy of our civilizations, as they have done, or against those who have attacked the integrity of the Empire or may do so."

The Vichy group evidently hopes that with the whole body of the war veteran Legion behind the recruiting of the Tricolor legions, their ranks will now swell. So far, however, recruiting has not been up to expectations.

It is evident that in the development of the war and the relations of France to the belligerents, Vichy intends both the Service of Order and the Tricolor Legions to have a rapidly increasing importance.

Increase in Sabotage

In the Swiss newspapers, even in the editions on sale in Unoccupied France, there have been veiled reference to some move of reciprocity on Germany's part following Chief of Government Pierre Laval's urging French workers to take jobs in German wartime factories.

At the same time, however, there has been so marked an increase in sabotage against the occupying forces that the German political police have intervened in a situation previously left to the German Military Command.

Henceforth the families and relatives of "saboteurs and troublemakers" will suffer equally if they don't help arrest or disassociate themselves from the accused, the men risking firing squads and the women hard labor.

With M. Laval working for closer collaboration, while, in the Occupied Zone, sabotage leading to the harshest police measures, the tensity of the strain on France is increasing though the surface is calm, and outwardly the search for food is the average citizen's chief occupation.

Distribution of Food

M. Laval's new brooms in the Food Administration are trying to force an even distribution of food by a renewal of regulations which earlier proved ineffective.

They have threatened increased penalties for failure to furnish all food products to the legal market.

They have frightened the "black market" somewhat, but there is so much money to be made by this racketeering that fines and imprisonment have never been able to control it.

Now the food control has Marshal Pétain's backing for capital punishment, the Marshal having at a recent farmers' meeting raised the question whether it would not be necessary to have "heads fall" to put an end to the food profiteering.

Ceremony Accents Scottish-American Unity of Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Warmth of Scottish-American relations was re-emphasized here recently in a ceremony marking the removal of sandbags which have been protecting the Scottish-American War Memorial.

The memorial, work of the late Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Philadelphia, Pa., was erected 15 years ago honoring Scottish World War victims. It was given to the City by persons of Scottish ancestry and sympathy living in the United States. Its central motif is a young soldier looking up at Edinburgh Castle, by West Princes Street Gardens.

Removal of the sandbags—which have been protecting the bronze figure and background plaque since the outbreak of the war—aymbolizes the entry of the United States into the present war.

Lord Provost William Y. Darling presided at the ceremonies, which were attended by Lieut. Commander Roswell Miller, United States naval liaison officer representing Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the United States naval forces in European waters.

WPB Has Big Plans For Small Inventors

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The outlook was brighter today for the little man with a big idea.

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson has approved formation of an office for technical development within the WPB. One of the tasks will be to see that inventors with plans for increasing or improving war production won't get a quick brush-off.

The project, calling for a $100,000,000 appropriation, has been presented to the Budget Bureau for approval.

A staff of engineers, chemists and technicians is to be set up which would sift through the proposals advanced by private citizens or other governmental agencies.

British Troops Like Marionettes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In sending two marionette companies to play to Britain's troops, ENSA (Entertainment National Service Association) made an experiment, the success of which is now acclaimed by Unit Entertainment officers throughout the country.

At Coastal and Searchlight Batteries, RAF stations and hospitals, nearly 60,000 members of the forces, including the Waafs and the Wrens, have employed the Redvers Marionettes. This company of 500 actors, one foot high, plays to audiences averaging about a hundred. Stables, beach huts, and old barns high on the hills (for the searchlight boys) have been their theaters.

Francis Redvers, who made the puppets, also manipulates them, speaks their parts, designs their costumes and paints the scenery. At a recent Command performance in a country mansion, Queen Mary's enjoyment of this delightful show was shared by many Service Men and Women from home and overseas.

Circus and variety items, with an underwater ballet featuring mermaids, goblins, and fishes, dominated by a monster crab, comprise the program presented by Waldo and Muriel Lancnester. Their stage is usually set up in small rooms so ill-suited to changing scenery that they tour with the minimum theatrical baggage. This handicap is overcome by the excellence of Waldo's lighting effects—a result of his usual practice of spending two hours in setting up the stage with Muriel's help. Before one performance the electric light failed. All stage work was carried out in semidarkness. Supported by an audience whose responsiveness was heightened by the emergency, Waldo and Muriel produced a show which ranks among their happiest experiences and was described by the officer in charge as "most refreshing."

The troops delight to share their pleasure with town or village folk who are kind to them. So these entertainers are sometimes greeted with: "Hope you don't mind, but we have taken the village hall and invited the villagers." This means that while the stage is being set, the hall fills with children, parents, and grandparents, so that when the soldiers arrive there is not an inch of room. Mr. Lanchester threatens that there will be no show unless guests make room for hosts, and after 30 minutes' delay the curtain goes up.

One of the high spots of the entertainment follows the final curtain, when, space permitting, the audience is welcomed behind the scenes and shown how to make and work their own marionette theater.

'Hot Time' Song Heard First in Cripple Creek

The old song, "There Will be a Hot Time in Old Town Tonight" originated in the colorful mining town of Cripple Creek, Colorado, which is still an active picturesque community.

Originally crooned by an old Negro woman, it was adopted by a Colorado regiment and carried to the Philippines where it became popular among the American soldiers there, and brought back by them to be popularized in the United States.

Chinese Waiting Their Own 'Day'

Adeline Gray of San Francisco, who tells of her experiences in Chinese guerrilla territory, speaks Chinese fluently and at one time tutored the children of Gen. Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan Province.

By Adeline Gray
Wide World-Associated Press

CHUNGKING, China, July 18—From the rolling nomad plains of Inner Mongolia to the shores of the South China Sea, Chinese guerrillas are waiting to strike their hardest blows on "the day" when a grand Chinese counter-offensive is launched.

I spent four months in a guerrilla territory touching the very fringe of one of the cities under Japanese occupation.

"When we have the arms and when the Generalissimo gives the order we will rise as one man to smite the enemy," I was told over and over again.

In the past few months there has been a change in the policy of the Japanese toward the guerrillas. Instead of killing all those they capture, the invaders are trying to convert some of their captives.

"They lecture to us and try to win us over to their way of thinking," a guerrilla who had escaped from the Japanese told me.

"When persuasion fails they sometimes try enticement. I was offered a Japanese girl as a wife, but I preferred escape," he added with a grin.

High Regard for America

The guerrillas keep well up on world affairs and have a high regard for America. During my stay in their territory, I rode a bicycle around, wore American clothes and became known to everyone in the countryside.

I lived near the border of the guerrilla zone, not far from the Japanese. Occasionally I saw the Japanese barricade an outlying area in their territory, make a house-to-house search and loot everything of value. It was worth a man's life to refuse to hand over all his cash.

Sometimes the guerrillas reported that Japanese spies in Chinese clothes had entered our region, but fortunately for me they did not discover me.

Toward the end of April the guerrilla chief called me and said, "If you intend to go to Chungking, you had better get started, as the Japanese are preparing for a drive which may hinder your travel."

So with a half hour's notice I set off with about 20 guerrillas to try to penetrate Japanese lines and get into Free China.

Constant Watch Kept

During the trip through the occupied area, we never knew when we might come upon the Nipponese or they upon us, or when we might be nabbed in raids, caught in sudden barricades of districts or betrayed by spies. For nearly three weeks I still was never more than a few miles away from the Japanese at any time, sometimes closer.

We traveled sometimes by day, sometimes by night. Along the way we stopped overnight at guerrilla hideouts.

The guerrillas showed great concern for my safety, and provided the best of care they could, while people along the way, both rich and poor, also helped often at the risk of their lives.

I was regarded not simply as a foreigner going through, but as an American, a national of a country which the Chinese admire and respect. Even the humblest peasant hearing I was an American would invariably say, "Hao jen," meaning good persor.

"Americans are people of good heart," he would add, and his home would be open to me.

Peasants along the route showed their solicitude in a thousand ways. In one hut where he had found refuge a peasant told me, "Dont be afraid if you hear a big disturbance in the middle of the night. It's not the Japanese, it's only the rats in our attic."

One of the narrowest escapes we had occurred when we were in a guerrilla hideout and saw puppet Chinese troops approach. We got out only five minutes before they came. If they had seen me, however, they might have decided on a bigger prize.

Meanwhile, after having made their demands for "fees," they helped themselves to the fine dinner prepared for us.

I had another close escape when a Japanese patrol sighted a guerrilla boat in which I was riding.

"The dwarfs are coming," the boatman whispered.

I lay flat on the deck, remembering only too painfully that I would be unable to destroy my American passport, as it was below deck with my other luggage. Luckily, however, the Japanese did not spot me.

Aided by Sampan Man

One night when we were traveling on foot, we had to cross a wide river heavily guarded by Japanese, who allowed only licensed craft to ply its waters. There seemed no way to get across, especially as we were hampered by some valuable war cargo which the guerrillas were carrying.

We sighted a Chinese sampan on the opposite shore.

"Come and get us or we will all be killed," we begged the sampan man.

After considerable delay the man finally yielded and rowed us across.

The last few miles of Japanese-occupied territory was the most dangerous of all. Not only was it full of enemy troops but thick with bandits who abound in the occupied area.

If we attempted a night crossing, we most probably would have been robbed of all our possessions; consequently there was nothing to do but travel in broad daylight. We sent runners ahead to keep us informed if the Japanese were approaching.

Our only path was a narrow trail between two mountains, and if we encountered any Japanese troops, there would have been little chance of getting away alive.

Hide in Mountainside

I pulled a large peasant's straw hat low over my face and with misgivings began the 12-mile walk to freedom. At one place we all had to hide in the mountainside as enemy troops passed. I got behind a grave mound.

We were now near the front and for three days had to discover on which side of various mountains a battle was raging, and then cross by the other side. We could hear the noise of cannon around us.

The first town in Free China we reached was in the path of a Japanese drive. I knew at once we were in Free China because the town was a mass of ruins from Japanese air attacks. All the civilian inhabitants had left, and soldiers, sandaled warriors in steel helmets, patrolled the desolate streets.

The battered town was no surprise, but a box of American chocolates was. It was given me by a powerful guerrilla chieftain who had heard I was an American.

"These are probably the last box of American chocolates which you or I will be seeing for a long time so you had better take them," he told me.

With that he was off to the front, and I on my way into the heart of Free China to Chungking.

Mohammedan Leader Takes Chungking Job

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, July 18

Appointment of Gen. Ma Put-sing, powerful Chinese Mohammedan leader, as Reclamation Commissioner in Western Chinghai was announced by the Government today in a move which political quarters believed would materially strengthen its power in the northwest.

General Ma is one of four brothers — all Mohammedan generals—who virtually control Chinghai. His acceptance of the appointment was generally regarded as a brilliant move.

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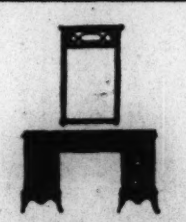
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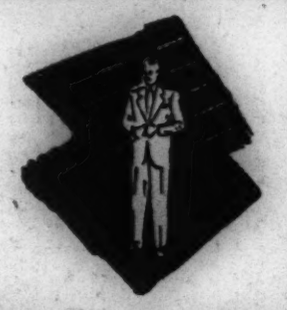
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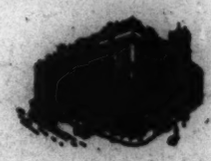
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The Home Forum

They Came From Holland

THERE WERE FIVE of them, lined up in front of me, their faces alert, intelligent, flatteringly attentive. Clad in a miscellany of uniforms, with arm-bands bearing the word "Netherlands," they were, with the exception of one, six-footers to an inch.

I know a girl has to be on her toes, when she's helping to entertain men of the armed forces; but my ears are more attuned to taking business letters, dictated in flat midwestern English, than unscrambling the guttural sounds of a row of Dutch names. However, there was some consolation in the fact that even the hostess of the Service Men's Club stumbled a bit over these.

"Where do you come from?" I asked brightly.

"Ve come from Holland," they answered in chorus.

"But where are you stationed?" I pointed up my original question. There was a slight hesitation. "Oh, ve are not very far—a fort close by—vell, you see, it is a 'military secret.'" We all laughed at the trite phrase; but I knew better than to persist, for their reluctance had been genuine. However, curiosity is not so easily curbed. The next thing I knew, I was asking: "You are aviators? Pilots?" They nodded: "Ve are going to learn."

One of them reached out and touched the little ornament I was wearing. I had made it from a trinket, picked up on a Caribbean cruise.

"Vare did you get sis? Ve have seen it."

* * *

That started things. We began flinging words like Haiti, Curaçao, Jacmel, Maracaibo, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company at one another. We gestured and made faces of gleeful discovery. "Se *Castor*? Sure, I know her. She is a new ship."

Little by little, they began to come out—the stories behind these Hollanders. Two had been in the importing and exporting business in the East Indies. Prior to December 7th, they were what they called "sport flyers," owning small planes and flying just for the fun of it. When the war came and they were called into the service, they joined the Netherlands Naval Air Corps and were in special training at Surabaya when the Japanese moved in. From what little they said about it, I gathered they escaped just in the nick of time. They spent three weeks in Australia; but, because there was no adequate place there to train them, they were sent on to the United States.

Another had been employed by an oil company in South America. As geologist, it had been his job to take twenty or thirty natives and prospect the interior of Colombia for oil. "Scree years I have been in the bush. I have a beard like sis." With his hand, he measured on his chest the length attained by the manly growth and laughed reminiscently. "One day I get vord I must report to Bogota. Our government has sent out a call. Two days it take us to come out and ven ve come to se road," he shrugged his shoulders, "vell, ve call it a road, ve vait five days for a car to pick us up."

I was to discover, later on, however, that his execution of the conga and rhumba certainly had not suffered by those three years of jungle isolation.

* * *

We lingered at the table, after lunch, and he told me about his family. His mother and younger sister were still in Holland. We didn't talk much about them. His father, when last he heard, was Captain of a convoy freighter plying between England and the United States. When the Japanese invaded Sumatra, his older sister and her husband failed to get away in time. We didn't do much talking about them, either. Somehow, you don't probe into certain phases of a man's life when his eyes have that particular look.

* * *

Another chap had worked two years for the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. He had sailed Caribbean and South Atlantic waters, as assistant to the Chief Engineer.

During a slight lull in the conversation, he walked over to the piano, sat down and ran his hands over the keyboard. My eyes widened in amazement. There was no mistaking the skill in that touch. We spent the rest of the afternoon in deep enjoyment.

They all revealed insatiable appetites for and appreciation of American popular music. When I asked for songs or music played in Holland, they just laughed. "No von likes music with Dutch words. It always sounds funny."

* * *

I am not quite sure what all this adds up to. I haven't stopped to analyze it. I only know that they are unusual, these Netherlanders. I am most impressed with the thoroughness of everything about them. They have brought a first-hand glamour of far places to our inland city; but their fabulous backgrounds, including Argentine estancias, Javanese plantations and educational scopes, taking in four or five languages, seem not to affect their simplicity in the least.

While they like to sing and dance and be entertained by our interested countrymen, there is a much more serious motive behind their presence here. They will tell you that the seat of their government is in England now, which is quite true. Remember what has happened to Holland, to Java, to all the Dutch East Indies. The things they most cherish are gone, into the hands of the enemy. Not through any particular fault of their own, but through an aggregate of faults of all the democratic nations. From the four corners of the world, the colonies of the Netherlands, they have come to learn the business of war. There are pathetically few of them; yet they are going to fight, fight for you and me and the principles of freedom and decency in this chaotic world of today.

* * *

When I said good-by, they all lined up in a row and saluted. For a moment, I felt like the heroine in a Hollywood super-picture. However, the illusion was short-lived; for I understand it is quite unbecoming for a heroine to stumble blindly across a street.

MAYBELLE HETTINGER

Coastal Islands

For peace of island waters
give thanks—for blue of sea
beyond the dusty mainland's
resolved publicity;
for isles, whose static hours
are deep as trust, as long,
where wind and wave are ever
the multiple of song.
Where gulls brush pride of plumage
against the amber sand,
there is a warm enchantment
unknown to fettered land.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

That Day Lon Took Them to the Fair

HE STEPPED OUT onto the back porch. The air was soft and the sun was already beating down. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. . . . He thought of the summer that lay ahead, of the long, hot evenings and the thunderstorms that sometimes flashed and cracked for an hour before the hot rain fell, and subsided, leaving the city steaming and torrid. He supposed Rose would be taken up with her new West Point beau and there wouldn't be so many evenings spent around the piano as there had been. Since he had got home he hadn't touched his mandolin once. He turned and went back into the house and into the front hall, where his mandolin case stood in the corner by the piano. He opened the case, took the mandolin out, and picked at the strings. The instrument was out of tune, and he held it near his ear, turning the keys and touching each string with his tortoise-shell pick. Then he put the mandolin back in the case.

It was cool and quiet in the hall. The front door stood open and a yellow butterfly fluttered outside the screen. The leaves of the honeysuckle vine had opened and there were a few flowers on the vine. The sun, striking the wooden steps, was almost blinding. Katie had turned the hose on the porch earlier in the day, but now it was almost dry, and small pools of water stood only where the steps had sagged in the middle. The iceman's wagon had stopped next door and the horse stamped his hoofs on the brick street and twitched his tail, impatient with the flies. Down the block, Lon could hear the sound of roller skates and the strawberry man's voice as he called "Strawberries, nice strawberries." He listened to the chant of five notes and hummed them to himself. Although it was only May, he thought the street smelled of summer, of fruit, watermelon, and cool cucumbers. It was a smell that made him homesick, even as he stood there. He wondered what they would do at the Fair that day, before and after the track meet. All the girls in town would be at the track meet. . . . Rose and her friends considered it a disgrace to be without a West Point escort, although they pretended to be excited over the fact that so many of the boys they had known all winter were working in the concessions at the Fair. He turned away from the door and called up the stairs, "Get a move on!"

Esther and Rose came down the stairs. They were pretty and their clothes were clean and starched. Rose wore a deep-pink linen skirt, a white blouse under her jacket, and a white hat trimmed with a pink bow. Esther wore a white skirt, with a red bow in her hat and a red belt. They smelled of violets.

Lon took his hat from the hatrack and followed his sisters down the porch steps.—SALLY BENSON, in "Meet Me in St. Louis." (New York: Random House.)

My Father's Orchard

Just half-a-score of years ago
These trees were planted, row on row,
By one defiant who knew that he
Himself would never live to see
His orchard bear. Today they stand
No less defiant than the hand
Which toiled so long and lovingly
To best prepare each seedling tree
For future yields. The waiting ground
Received its gifts; in each fresh mound
Of earth, a tree:
Donation to posterity.

FAYE CHILCOTE WALKER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWERS FROM A COTTAGE GARDEN": *A Pastel Drawing by Marjorie Carr*

THIS PASTEL DRAWING is of a bunch of flowers picked from a cottage garden. It includes seventeen varieties and displays a riot of color. The flowers are set in a stone-colored vase against a shaded green background. It is precisely the sort of bouquet that anyone might pick in his own summer garden and bring joyously into the house, the dew still fresh on the variously shaped and colored blossoms.

The artist endeavored to illustrate a typical cottage bunch, put in a vase straight from the garden without any special arrangement. This picture was exhibited in London recently, in the Pastel Society's annual exhibition.

The following is the method used by the artist, who is self-taught: Having decided on her subject, she makes a rough sketch on the paper and then proceeds to draw every detail with great accuracy, thus building the picture from one stage to another.

The pastel is used only when the artist is satisfied that each petal or leaf is correctly drawn. This gives her confidence in the picture, knowing it is built on a sure foundation.

The Presence of Divine Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PRESENCE of Mind is the presence of God, for God is divine Mind, infinite good, filling all space. Can this statement be true, someone might ask, in a world so filled with war, destruction, sorrow, and suffering as it is today? Yes, the spiritual fact of the all-embracing presence of the one Mind is eternally true, and this divine presence is recognized and felt by all who look to God as the supreme power, and know man as His spiritual image and likeness, the perfect evidence of His presence and power.

Nothing can separate us from the presence of Mind, the presence of God. David was confident of this when he said (Psalms 139:3, 7-11): "Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. . . . Whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me."

Evil, with its false claims of presence, intelligence, and power, is only a pretense, which enmity against God would superimpose on good, a mirage or illusion, without spiritual identity, which the all-seeing divine Mind penetrates and proves powerless, false, unreal. This supposed imposition is made up of such negative qualities as apathy, negligence, selfishness, greed, lies, oppression, slavery, sickness, sin, death—all material thinking—which make war upon spirituality and attack freedom and peace.

Christian Science reveals and proves that evil is mindless; that the divine Mind is all-power, all-presence. "Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea" (Psalms 46:2). Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 3): "Christian Science is not a dweller apart in royal solitude; it is not a law of matter, nor a transcendentalism that heals only the sick. This Science is a law of divine Mind, a persuasive animus, an unerring impetus, an ever-present help. Its presence is felt, for it acts and acts wisely, always unfolding the highway of hope, faith, understanding."

The law of divine Mind rules out all materialistic thinking and reveals the presence of angels, divinely intelligent thoughts from God, which strengthen, comfort, inspire, and enlighten us, leading us to achieve right results, destroying fear, and guiding us with the light of Truth. No raging evil, no terror or destruction, can confuse, discourage, or weaken those who think God's thoughts and walk in His presence; and nothing can interrupt or obstruct the divine intercommunication between God and His idea, man. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 287 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Neither understanding nor truth accompanies error, nor is error the offshoot of Mind. Evil calls itself something, when it is nothing. It saith, 'I am man, but I am not the image and likeness of God;' whereas the Scriptures declare that man was made in God's likeness."

Dwelling in the presence of Mind, one can exercise awareness, foresight, promptness, and demonstrate God-bestowed protection and defense against annoyances, snares, and surprise attacks, whether physical or mental. The divine presence is never passive, lethargic, or subject to mesmerism, magic, confusion, for Mind is all-acting, and its demonstration is therefore a completely effective offensive against all evil. Its own ceaseless, glorious activity supplies all true volition, initiative, advancement, victory.

And the victory is always spiritually mental, for this is the nature of the battle. The essential question always is whether freedom and right—spirituality—shall be maintained in our own thinking. All mortal traditions, complacency, pride of power and place, must yield to the power of immortal Mind.

Presence of Mind is the presence of Truth, Love, Life, divine Principle, all wisdom. Christ Jesus was so conscious of the Father's all-presence and power that he healed the lepers, raised the dead, stilled the tempest, walked on the sea, transported the ship across the lake immediately, was transfigured on the mount, and ascended above matter and all material conditions. He said (John 20:17), "I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God."

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, showed us the way of present salvation through his teachings and his example of love, obedience, and dominion. Through the teachings and practice of Christian Science, the Science of Christ, the world is finding this present salvation. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellany, p. 356), "When will the world waken to the privilege of knowing God, the liberty and glory of His presence,—where

"'He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

De Tegenwoordigheid van het Goddelijk Gemoed

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

WAAR HET GEMOED tegenwoordig is, daar is God tegenwoordig, want God is het goddelijk Gemoed, het oneindig goede, dat alle ruimte vult. Mogelijk zal iemand vragen: kan deze verklaring in een wereld zoo vol strijd, vernietiging, verdriet en lijden, zooals dit heden het geval is, waarheid bevatten? Zeer zeker, want het geestelijke feit, dat het alomvattend, één Gemoed tegenwoordig is, is in alle eeuwigheid waar en deze goddelijke tegenwoordigheid wordt door een ieder erkend en gevoeld, die tot God opziet als het oppermachtig gezag en den mensch kent als Zijn geestelijke beeltenis en gelijkenis, het volmaakte getuigenis van Zijn tegenwoordigheid en macht.

Niets kan ons van de tegenwoordigheid van het Gemoed, de tegenwoordigheid van God, scheiden. David was hiervan overtuigd, toen hij zeide: „Gij omringt mijn gaan en mijn liggen, en Gij zijt alle mijne wegen gewend. . . . Waar zoude ik henenvlieden voor uw aangezicht? Zoo ik opvoer ten hemel, Gij zijt daar; of bedde ik mij in de hel, zie, Gij zijt daar; nam ik vleugelen des dageraads, woonde ik aan het uiterste der zee, ook daar zoude uwe hand mij geleiden, en uwe rechterhand zoude mij houden. Indien ik zeide: De duisternis zal mij immers bedekken, dan is de nacht een licht om mij" (Psalm 139:3, 7-11).

Het kwaad, dat er ten onrechte aanspraak op maakt tegenwoordig te zijn en intelligentie en macht te bezitten, is slechts schijnvertoon; de vijandschap tegen God echter zou het willen laten doorgaan voor het goede; het kwaad is een luchtspiegeling of zinsbedrog, zonder geestelijke wezenseenheid, immers het wordt door het al-ziend goddelijk Gemoed doorgrond, zoodat het machteloos, onwaar en onwerkelijk blijkt. Deze op onderstelling berustende bedrieglijkheid vertoont zich in velerlei negatieve eigenschappen, zooals lusteloosheid, nalatigheid, zelfzuchtigheid, begeerigheid, onbetrouwbaarheid, verdrukking, slaafsnij, ziekte, zonde en dood—al het stoffelijk denken—die strijd voeren tegen geestelijke gezindheid en die de vrijheid en den vrede aanvallen.

De Christelijke Wetenschap openbaart en bewijst, dat het kwaad geen gemoed bezit en dat het goddelijk Gemoed almachtig en alomtegenwoordig is. „Daarom zullen wij niet vreezen, al veranderde de aarde hare plaats, en al werden de bergen verzet in het hart van de zeeën" (Psalm 46:3). Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, heeft geschreven: „De Christelijke Wetenschap vertoeft niet in afzondering en in koninklijke eenzaamheid; zij is geen wet van de stof, noch is zij een bovenzinlijke macht, die alleen de zieken geneest. Deze Wetenschap is een wet van het goddelijk Gemoed, een bezieling, die overtuiging schenkt, een stuwkracht, die nimmer faalt, een altijd tegenwoordige hulp. Haar tegenwoordigheid wordt gevoeld, want zij is werkzaam en werkt met wijsheid, en zij ontsluit altijd den heirweg van hoop, geloof en begrijpen" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, blz. 3).

De wet van het goddelijk Gemoed schakelt het materialistisch denken uit en openbaart de tegenwoordigheid van engelen, verheven, intelligente gedachten, die van God tot ons komen en die ons kracht geven, troosten, bezielen en voorlichten, die ons leiden in het verkrijgen van juiste uitkomsten, de vrees te niet doen en ons met het licht der Waarheid tot gidsen dienen. Geen razernij van het kwaad, geen verschrikking of vernietiging kan hen, die Gods gedachten denken en in Zijn tegenwoordigheid wandelen, verwarren, ontmoedigen of verzwakken en niets kan de goddelijk onderlinge gemeenschap, die tusschen God en Zijn idee, den mensch, bestaat, verstoren of verhinderen. Mrs. Eddy heeft op blz. 287 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] geschreven: „Begrijpen noch waarheid gaat met dwaling samen; evenmin is dwaling het uitvloeisel van het Gemoed. Het kwaad noemt zichzelf iets, terwijl het niets is. Het zegt: „Ik ben de mensch, maar ik ben niet het beeld en de gelijkenis van God"; de Schrift daarentegen verklaart, dat de mensch naar Gods gelijkenis is geschapen."

Hij, die in de tegenwoordigheid van het Gemoed verblijft, kan waakzaamheid, wijsheid en nauwgezetheid in toepassing brengen en het bewijs geven van de hem door God geschonken bescherming tegen ergernissen, valstrikken en onverhoedsche aanvallen, hetzij deze van lichamelijken of gedachtelijken aard zijn. De goddelijke tegenwoordigheid is nooit passief, onverschillig of onderworpen aan mesmerisme of tooverkunst en kan nooit in verwarring geraken, want het Gemoed is al-werkend en dientengevolge is zijn demonstratie een volkomen doeltreffende aanval tegen al het kwaad. De onafgebroken, luisterrijke werkzaamheid van dit Gemoed verschaft het ware verlangen en initiatief, de ware vooruitgang en overwinning.

De overwinning is immer geestelijk gedachtelijk, want dit is het wezen van den strijd. De vraag of vrijheid en recht—geestelijkheid—in ons eigen denken wordt gehandhaafd, is altijd van overwegend belang. Alle sterfelijke overleveringen, zelfgenoegzaamheid, trots op macht en rang, moeten wijken voor de macht van het onsterfelijk Gemoed.

De tegenwoordigheid van het Gemoed is de tegenwoordigheid van de Waarheid, de Liefde, en het Leven, van het goddelijk Beginsel, van alle wijsheid. Christus Jezus was zich zoo bewust van de alomtegenwoordigheid en macht van den Vader, dat hij de melaatschen genas, de dooden opwekte, den storm stilde, op het water wandelde, het schip onmiddellijk aan den anderen kant van het meer bracht, op den berg verheerlijkt was en boven de stof en alle stoffelijke toestanden uitsteeg. Hij heeft gezegd: „Ik vaar op tot mijnen Vader en uwen Vader, en tot mijnen God en uwen God" (Joh. 20:17).

Christus Jezus, onze trouwe Wegwijzer, heeft ons, door zijn leeringen en zijn voorbeeld van liefde, gehoorzaamheid en heerschappij, den weg gewezen tot een verlossing in het heden. Door de leer en de toepassing van de Christelijke Wetenschap, de Wetenschap van den Christus, kan de wereld deze verlossing hier en nu vinden. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Miscellany*, blz. 356): „Wanneer zal de wereld ontwaken en zich bewust worden van het voorrecht God te kennen, de vrijheid en de heerlijkheid van Zijn tegenwoordigheid, waarin

„Hij Zijn voetstappen in de zee plant
En op de stormen rijdt."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Road-Signs in Java

DESPITE THE GREAT progress which has been made in the Netherlands Indies, after more than three hundred years of Dutch occupation, I am sorry to say that the majority of the native population are still kept illiterate, as they are in British India. This may be an advantage in a world in which so much tripe is printed; but it has the disadvantage that most of the people are unable to read Public Notices and Cautions; and, as they can't read the laws, they can plead ignorance when breaking them.

To overcome this alibi, the traffic authorities in Java have erected pictorial road-signs, which decorate the landscape with artistic instructions to the unlettered. These designs, brightly coloured, in circles, are fastened to poles or trees in prominent positions. Red means forbidden and blue means allowed. Thus a design of a motor car in a red circle means no thoroughfare for motor cars, while in a blue circle it means motor highway.

The same applies to pedestrians, cyclists, equestrians, rick-shaws, hand-carts, and other means of motion and locomotion, so that you travel by obeying the commands of art. A bugle in a red circle means no horn blowing. These are usually outside hospitals, hotels, and "heads."

For those who can read, P in a red circle means "No Parking." Not a bad idea—unless you're colour-blind.—From "Isles of Spice," by FRANK CLUNE. (New York: Dutton.)

Traveler's Code

O lonely little mountain light,
You keep the sign of home tonight;
And I, who travel on the train,
Can read your message through the rain.

S. B. B.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Tax-Exempt Securities, a Perennial Issue ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

In a vigorous letter to this paper published July 15, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, takes this writer to task for a recent attack on tax-exempt securities. Mr. Long vigorously defends tax-exempts. Since the biggest tax bill in history is even now before Congress, it might be of interest to review this whole matter.

In presenting his tax bill to Congress last March, Secretary Morgenthau pointed out that there are certain loopholes in present tax laws. "They are bad enough in times of peace," he said, "they are intolerable in time of war." First of these "intolerable" loopholes he placed tax-exempt securities.

These securities have an odd resemblance to the parchments sold by pardoners in the Midde Ages. You paid so much for a pardon and then you were entitled to forgiveness for a certain crime. If you paid more, your crime could be worse. It was all simple and naive.

Today you buy a steel engraving known as a tax-exempt bond and you get forgiveness not of a crime but of a portion of a tax. It is an even more ingenious system than that which our ancestors thought up. For here today we have progressive taxation, so that the well-to-do individual who invests in a tax-exempt bond gets a greater benefit from it than a man of medium income. At least in the Middle Ages, so far as I know, everybody was on the same scale and there were no cut rates, for, say, homicides.

Higher Brackets Benefited

Mr. Morgenthau estimates that taxes lost by the Federal Government through state and municipal tax-exempts cost $200,000,000 a year. Under the staggering new war taxes the exemption will be a good deal more. That is something that should be stressed. Tax exemption means one thing in peace times. In war times and war taxes it means a great deal more. The higher the taxes are, the greater the benefit to those who own them, particularly to those in the upper income brackets.

President Roosevelt put the patriotic side of the matter in his budget message. Here the argument speaks for itself and I will merely quote his words and drop that side of the matter.

"When so many Americans are contributing all their energies and even their lives to the nation's great task," Mr. Roosevelt said, "I am confident that all Americans" (and he underlined the word all) "will be proud to contribute their utmost in taxes."

Mr. Long pooh-poohs the argument that it is the upper brackets which gain particularly from purchasing tax-exempt bonds. He says Treasury studies between 1926-1939 show "that only 6 per cent of the capital in all estates over $50,000 was invested in state and local bonds. The preponderant holdings of wealthy men are still common stocks."

An Increasing Percentage

Here again it is not necessary to go into much argument. State and local securities have constituted an increasing percentage of the total assets of large estates, and the trend shows the bigger the estate the larger the percentage in tax-exempts. Here is a statistic to put beside Mr. Long's: For net estates of $1,100,000 and over, state and local securities averaged 15.1 per cent in 1940.

It is not possible here to survey the whole argument against tax exemption. Naturally state and local tax officials dislike giving up their privilege. They assert they would have to raise local taxes. There is an honest difference over this and over how much this privilege means to them. But even so, the individual citizen pays taxes not only to his city and state but to his national government. The net burden on taxpayers will not be increased by the shift.

Securities of local governments in Britain do not enjoy income tax exemption by the central government; neither do those of the provincial and local governments of Canada or Australia. Even in America all the 32 States with income levies tax the obligations of other states, Mr. Long's own Massachusetts included.

Moral Argument Raised

The most fundamental argument of all is what might be called the moral one. Why should certain individuals be able to buy a reduction in what Congress agrees to be their just war burden? In actual case studies the Treasury finds one individual who would have paid $850,000 under the proposed 1942 Morgenthau taxes, but only $254,000 if the present tax-exempt privilege is retained.

Put it another way round, a 3 per cent tax-free security is worth just 3 per cent to a poor man, below the personal exemption limit. But to a wealthy man, with taxable income of half a million dollars, the same security, under the proposed Treasury rates, would be equivalent to a taxable security yielding 30 per cent.

The House Ways and Means Committee threw out the Treasury's plea to close this "intolerable" tax loophole. However, the issue will be raised again in the Senate. Things do move in this field. Only last year Congress ended exemption on interest from future Federal security issues. Now the unprecedented new war tax bill raises the issue again, more acutely than ever, in regard to state and local tax-exempts.

The Philippines Speak: Manila

"C. M.," Friend of Filipinos ..... ***By Walter Robb***

A natural leader of the American civilian community undergoing Japanese internment at Manila is Charles M. Cotterman. He is a Nebraskan who grew up in the railway mail service out of Omaha. From being in charge of that service in the western district with headquarters at San Francisco, he was sent to Manila 42 years ago to organize the Philippine postal system and take over the telegraph offices of the signal corps and manage them under the Manila Post Office.

Mr. Cotterman remained the Philippines' Director of Posts until 1913, when he resigned and went into business—the main branch of which was, and has been ever since, the selling of New England shoes.

The Cotterman store had an atmosphere that customers liked. Part of that atmosphere was "C. M." himself, always busy in his office on the first floor, but never too busy to stop and talk with a customer and counsel him.

In the cases of dozens of men, perhaps hundreds really, "C. M.'s" judgment had to approve a project before they would go into it. More than half his time was spent in behalf of other men's welfare, but his own affairs and those of his family were never neglected—he just added more hours to his day's work.

Called to Bank Board

In 1923 he was called back into the Government as a director of the Philippine National Bank, that Governor Gen. Leonard Wood was salvaging from the crisis after World War I. The bank had let half a dozen Filipino companies have large capital loans with which to build as many large sugar mills. Crashing sugar prices had frozen all this money, more than $25,000,000.

But the Filipino planters had subscribed shares of the mill companies in good faith, and had pledged their plantations for the loans. The Government itself, through the Philippine National Bank, had drawn the terms of the mortgages involved; and the companies, although only nominally owned by the planters, were under formal obligations to mill the planters' cane.

There was much effort to renege on the agreement. General Wood was told he must consider the loans as lost; the thing to do was to foreclose and to make the loss as little as possible. Plans were even devised under which the Government, clamping down on the mills for their debts at the bank, would sell them to a syndicate who would pay for them over a series of years—of course out of returns from the sugar crops they milled.

Syndicate Frustrated

"C. M.," the one Manilan who could see General Wood at any time, spiked this plan single-handed; he told General Wood that if the mills were to be sold for a chit, they had just as well be sold under the chit the bank already had—the Filipino planters' land-backed guaranties. This was done, and after all, not one dollar was lost; on the contrary, the bank and the Government were enriched by gradual repayment of the loans in full, together with interest at 6 to 8 per cent annually.

The Filipinos who gradually paid their way out of the difficulty received long training in modern business that qualified them for its emergencies; and because of "C. M." their farms were saved to them and their shares in the mills turned from worthless paper to very valuable assets.

When Japan struck Manila, last December, four generations of Cottermans were living there. "C. M." was far past three score and ten, and had great-grandchildren growing up around him. All the time the American Red Cross functioned there, surely more than 30 years, he has been its treasurer. Even so, such is the complete silence imposed by Japan between Manila and the United States that no word comes through, even a word about this splendid pioneer and gentle pater familias.

To Change the Subject:

A Column Writes Itself ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

The week end approached. Would I like to go somewhere in the mountains, to the woods, to the seashore? Nowhere in particular—just away from the city to enjoy the beauty of New England.

Would I like to go? What a foolish question for a friend to ask, indeed! Would I like to go? I could smell the pine needles before the invitation was half out. I could see the patches of sunlight that had stolen their way through heavy branches to light the forest path. I could hear the cool splash of a little waterfall as it rushed down the mountainside. I could picture the deep shadows and catch the fragrance of the notches and the glens.

No, I told her, I must stay home and write a column.

I could see clean little New England villages, white houses that had looked out from their green shutters for many generations; stately white churches and substantial town halls facing the village squares; well-tended fields and gardens that told of American industry and thrift.

No, I repeated firmly, I shall stay home and write a column.

I remembered mountain lakes, mirroring the trees that trooped down the hillside to their borders. I heard the free sweet call of forest birds and the stir of dry leaves on the ground as a chipmunk scampered into hiding. A passing breeze whispered through the pines.

No, I shall stay home and write a column.

Or perhaps we would follow the shore with the sound of the surf in our ears and the sight of the waves breaking into white foam against the rocks and rolling in across the unending stretch of sand, quiet coves where little boats bobbed at anchor, all pure white against the deep blue water; gulls circling in the sunlight and the smell of salt as the breeze swept in from the ocean.

No, I told myself firmly, I shall stay home and write a column.

There are not so many opportunities nowadays for week-end trips. Gasoline and tires are being saved, bicycles aren't plentiful and horses are only beginning to get back into the harness. It may be necessary to hike in order to get out into the country—to the woods, the mountains and the seashore. Maybe opportunities only knock once after all, in the era of gas rationing.

Maybe I shouldn't have stayed home to write a column. Whatever shall I write about?

Chicago Only Half-Hour Ride From Great Outdoors

Cook County Preserves offer space for at least 8,000 picnic parties at one time.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—Driving for pleasure being definitely out, how about hopping into a bus or streetcar and leaving the hot streets of Chicago for the cool banks of a woodland stream? We can ride horseback over miles and miles of forest trail, cook our steaks over a charcoal fire, catch glimpses of wild deer and elk roaming the wooded spaces . . . swim.

But how can a couple of gallons of gas get us that far from the city and back again?

Oh, it's simple. The answer is the Cook County Forest Preserves. From any point in this big city you can reach one of them in a half hour by bus or by streetcar. The men who planned this encircling woodland for the metropolitan area a quarter century ago had foresight. While there was still time, they persuaded the State to set up a Forest Preserve District for this county, and that government agency proceeded to acquire all the good woodland that was left, much of it lying along small streams.

35,000 Acres

Now, thanks to the wisdom of these early planners, the people of this heavily populated county possess a rural domain of 35,000 acres. Three-quarters of it is still natural wood—one quarter is developed for recreation.

But the task of acquiring forest is not yet completed. The various preserves lie around the city like a green necklace, but many of the units are still unconnected. If you are riding horseback over the 175 miles of trail the Forest Preserve District provides, you will now and then come out on hard city streets. Of course it would be much nicer if you could just ride from one preserve to another by way of a leafy lane.

So the State legislature authorized the district to acquire 4,000 acres more in links to connect the preserves. Some 600 acres for this purpose have been acquired up to this time. The rest will be taken over as fast as the legal steps can be completed.

Of course it won't be possible to encircle the city completely with foliage. There are highly developed industrial districts between some of the county forests that cannot be acquired for use as forest trails. But much of the intervening territory, fortunately, is not of this character, and the needed land can be purchased at the appraised value of the property.

The present domain is a big one, but not too big. Last summer the estimated attendance was 15,000,000. This summer, with restrictions on travel, one can safely predict it will be even larger. But the staff of the Forest Preserve District expects everyone who comes to find a place to stretch out under the sun and enjoy nature. After all, 35,000 acres is a great deal of space.

2,000 Small Fire Pots

All sorts of facilities for outdoor sport are provided here. At any given time, something like 2,100 groups can be broiling wieners over the red-hot coals and not interfering with each other. For the District has provided about 2,000 small iron fire-pots, big enough for both broiling and boiling at the same time. Besides, there are 48 large picnic shelters, with covered fireplaces, and some 60 or more trail-side shelters.

Picnic tables are even more abundant. Eight thousand picnic parties can find places to spread out their sandwiches and potato salad and lemonade at the same time. There are also golf courses and swimming pools and baseball diamonds and the like.

Some foreign groups like to dance at their picnics. Polish people used to bring in their own small platforms for doing the mazurka until the Forest Preserve people came to their rescue with 68 concrete dance floors. Now all the mazurka dancers have to do is to bring their concertina players and their fiddlers, and the dance is on!

Yet all this recreation takes up only a relatively small part of the preserve. The main portion is retained in a state as near to that of nature as possible. Clayton F. Smith, president, and Charles G. Sauers, superintendent of the Forest Preserve District, both strive to preserve as far as possible native wild flowers, and to protect wild life. As a result, many species nearing extinction are reappearing. In the feathered realm, the woodcock and aigret, for example, are back again. Many other wild species make their homes here. Kingfishers and bank swallows have set up housekeeping in clay banks. Many species of ducks remain to breed here. So do coots, grebes, rails, bitterns, and herons. Fur-bearing animals, too, feel at home in the preserves. Increase is reported in the population of muskrats, mink, skunks, opossum, racoon, foxes, and groundhogs.

Preserving wildflowers is something of a problem with so many people using the preserves as a playground, but the staff is making every effort to educate people in their protection. As it is, almost every variety of native wildflower is found in this playground.

Use of the 175 miles of trails is encouraged by the staff. Here city people can hike, ride horseback, or bicycle. The District puts out a little map with a dozen or so suggested hikes through different preserves, each one originating at some point of convenient transportation and ending at another point where bus, streetcar or train can take the hiker back to his home. Length of each hike is given, and points of interest along the route are marked.

Horseback riders of course want much longer routes than pedestrians. The Town and Country Equestrian Association holds a 100-mile ride each year, taking three days for the jaunt, and awards a trophy to horse and rider who come through showing "the least wear." There is also an annual breakfast for riders, served after a two-hour morning canter.

Each year new activities are launched. Completion of the Skokie Lagoons has given a greatly enlarged area for water sports. A landing dock has recently been added to one of the lagoons. There are three fine swimming pools.

Then within the preserves is Camp Reinberg, for city boys and youngsters who would otherwise have no country vacation. Each year 400 are chosen by social service agencies for a 10-day stay in the Forest Preserves. Boy Scouts and some other organizations also have cabins here.

In one of the preserves, Thatcher Woods, a quotation from the poet Goethe is inscribed in a shelter. It might be used to summarize the purpose of this whole big county domain:

"Truly this is the people's paradise. Here great and small shout out contentedly, 'Here I am human; here human I can be.'"

Green Belt Around City

Encircling Greater Chicago is the belt of forest set apart for a nature playground for people of city and town. The Cook County Forest Preserve is one of the more enlightened forms of recreational planning. Some day a New World Strauss may compose a Chicago version of the Tales of the Vienna Woods, for the song of trail and camp may be heard there. (1) Quiet stream and carpets of moss within half an hour of a great city, and reached by bus and street car. (2) Deer and smaller woodland denizens may be glimpsed there. (3) Along one of the many woodland trails. (4) There are sheltered fireplaces like these, and many other conveniences for the camper and picnicker, cabins for vacationers, riding horses and canoes for those so inclined.

Naval School on Chicago Pier Includes Chapel for Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—Such big changes have come over Chicago's former municipal pier! Where only last summer children used to ride the merry-go-round and families embarked for boat rides, where old folks sat and played checkers and young folks danced, today a great naval school is in operation.

Thousands of youths in white or blue of the Navy or the olive drab of the Marines live, study, and play on Navy Pier. It's a college campus planted on a steel structure that juts a mile out into the lake, near the downtown district. A single roof shelters classrooms, dormitories, mess halls, playgrounds, libraries, and places for religious services.

Latest addition to this complete campus-on-the-pier is a chapel. It isn't a permanent Gothic structure such as philanthropists give to universities, but it is a fine, useful little chapel. Under the direction of Philip Nicholas, Senior Chaplain, WPA workers have transformed one of the utilitarian rooms of the pier into a hall with an atmosphere conducive to quiet thought. There's a Gothic pulpit made of plywood and "stained glass" windows made by using a transparent colored glasseine material; and there are proper pews—all the work of WPA craftsmen.

This chapel is to be open at all hours for use of anyone who seeks a place for meditation, says Chaplain Nicholas. For the present, it will be used on Sundays for Christian Science services, and later may be shared by other faiths.

Chaplain Nicholas conducts his own services, which are interdenominational and for all Protestants, in the large auditorium on the tip of the pier. He is rather proud of the music provided just now. Storm Bull, a well-known concert pianist, grandson of Ole Bull, is a recruit here, and he not only plays for services but conducts a choir.

Holding services is only one of many duties of the Senior Chaplain at the pier. Chaplain Nicholas has charge of the library, which is a reading center with 12,000 books and he is supervising the construction of a second library which is to contain 18,000 more volumes and provide a reading and writing room for the sailors. He also is director of athletic activities. Those handball games and shuffleboard contests you see going on out in the sunshine are under the Chaplain's directions, and so are the boxing matches and everything else in this category. Relief for sailors' families and social problems and just about everything that affects morale comes under his department.

Unusual experience fits Chaplain Nicholas for his work here. He was himself a sailor during World War I. Returning, he decided to get an education and did his high school work after he had reached his '20s. Then came the long stretch of theological training, and finally the ministry. And that led to his Chaplaincy. He is devoted to his work with boys and young men here. The more work he gets the better he likes it. Of course much of his work is supervisory. In the library, for example, 15 men are assigned to duty under him. He has also the assistance of the Roman Catholic chaplain on the pier, M. P. Gans. Other religious groups have part-time workers.

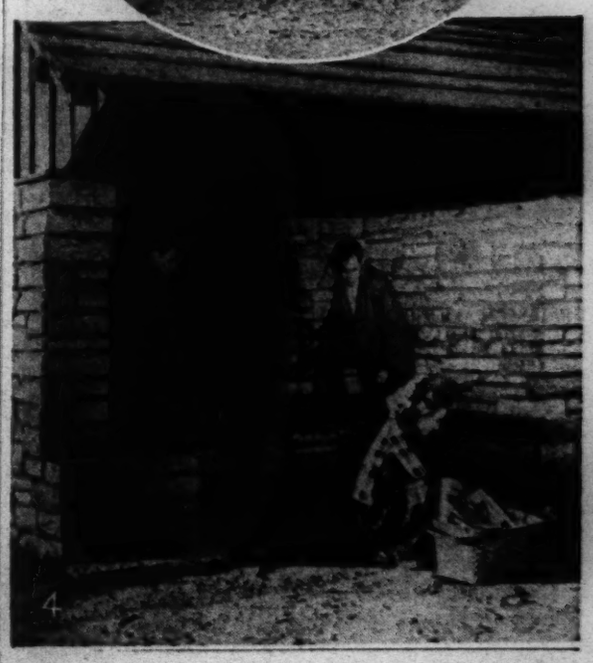
School on this mile-long pier is conducted on the assembly-line principle. Only it isn't the machines that come out of the assembly line; it's the students. Every week a class of several hundred comes off the line.

(In college you would call it graduation.)

The young men start in the classrooms at one end of the pier. Here they get visual instruction in the three trades taught — airplane machinist, diesel-engine maintenance men, and metalsmith. From the classrooms they go into the shops. They spend a specific period in each shop and then move on to the next. By the time they reach the last shop they have had practical experience in every branch of the subject taught, and they come off "the line" full-fledged mechanics in whatever trade they are being prepared for. It takes six months to complete the course.

The pier, surrounded by water on three sides, approximates conditions on shipboard. Officers talk about coming aboard, going ashore, climbing the decks, as if the pier were actually a huge ship. Sailors can do their own washing and as you walk down the pier you see hundreds of clean white garments flying in the wind—just so many individual washings. Every fair day the canvas hammocks which are used to make up the sailors' bunks are stretched out "on deck" for an airing.

Sailors cook and serve the meals to this enormous "household." To see pork chops fried for thousands of men at a time is really a memorable sight. You wonder how so many chops can be eaten at a single meal until you watch the sailors spring from their classrooms to the "chow" hall. Then you understand. They tell you in the galley that it takes 8,000 pounds of meat a day to feed the students in this naval training center.



News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Novelties at the Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Now midway in its eight weeks of outdoor music, the Silver Jubilee season of the Stadium Concerts has brought to attention a half-dozen works that were either new or nearly new to the New York public. The remaining weeks, with three of the seven conductors of the season still to appear, doubtless will augment the record. If anything momentous is to be chronicled, the remaining half of the schedule must bring it to light.

The one new symphony of the first month was an importation from the land of the Soviets. Aram Khatchatourian, a Russian-Armenian who hails from Tiflis, was at last reports president of the Moscow Union of Composers. His symphony, written some years ago, was preceded in the city's concert programs by a piano concerto and some smaller works, including songs that make use of Armenian or Uzbek folk material. The symphony, too, proved folksy in the character of its material. Frankly melodious and ably orchestrated in a typically Russian way, its three movements became in effect diffuse and rhapsodic, obvious as were the composer's efforts not to stray too far from the dictates of traditional sonata form. The symphony was agreeable but scarcely distinguished music.

The conductor who introduced the Khatchatourian novelty was Dean Dixon, a gifted Negro who made his first appearance at the Stadium a year ago. He also stood sponsor for a Suite for Strings composed by a musician of his race, Jean Stor, who is also a playwright. Completed only about a year ago, the Suite reflects an undoubted grasp of string technique and an appreciation of string color, but unfortunately it is full of remembrances of other men's melodic ideas.

As in the case of the Khatchatourian and Stor works, compositions by Paul Creston and William Schuman were introduced at the Stadium together, the conductor on this occasion being Alexander Smallens, who had scheduled them for his first concert a fortnight earlier but had been prevented from playing them by a rain that halted his program at the intermission. Mr. Creston's Pastorale and Tarantella asserted chiefly a rhythmic vitality, that of the Tarantella being essentially violent in its impact, while memories of Ravel, Debussy and Puccini lingered in the euphonious and colorful scoring.

Originally composed for the use of high school bands in Pennsylvania, Mr. Schuman's work—called "News Reel; In Five Shots"—represents a recasting for symphony orchestra and is dedicated to Mr. Smallens. The composer's avowed intent was to present the kind of juxtapositions of ideas that film audiences experience in the showing of news pictures. "It was my idea," he has said of his purpose, "to introduce youngsters to the modern symphonic idiom through the medium of something they knew and understood, that is, the many news films they must undoubtedly have seen." The first "shot" is called "Horse Race," the second "Fashion Show," the third "Tribal Dance," the fourth "Monkeys at the Zoo" and the fifth "Parade." The music is ingenious and has its fair measure of pictorial suggestion. But it scarcely transcends the clever.

Other unfamiliar works have included Leo Sowerby's Concert Overture and Henry Brant's Variations on a Canadian Theme, also introduced by Mr. Smallens. The Sowerby Overture, composed in 1941, is a brisk and ably written score of rather routine character; the Brant opus rings the changes on the Canadian national hymn without accomplishing much more than showing that Mr. Brant understands both the orchestra and the variation form.

Art and the War Effort

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Regarding the art field in general these summer months one cannot fail to be impressed with the valuable co-operation of artists, museums and other agencies in facilitating the war effort. Instances occur in exhibitions, as well as competitions and other projects in which the practical value of art toward this end is being utilized.

One of the principal events continues to be the "Road to Victory" exhibition, which remains through Sept. 20 at the Museum of Modern Art. This is without doubt one of the most vivid spectacles yet arranged with the purpose of focusing attention dramatically on the magnitude of our participation as a nation. It has been characterized, and rightly, as a triumph of showmanship, and we know of no exhibition in which gigantic and awe-inspiring photographs have been better linked up with literary text, lighting and special installation to convey a forthright message. It is indeed a sort of epic narration of our native inheritance, social strength and industrial capacity: declaration of power and an affirmation of our will to win the war.

* * *

That this has been accomplished with such effectiveness is due in large part to the co-operation of experts, in whose hands the museum placed the planning and execution of the exhibition. Lieut. Commander Edward Steichen, for more than a generation one of America's foremost photographers, assembled and directed it, aided by Carl Sandburg, the poet, who wrote the running text, and by Herbert Bayer, who designed and supervised the technical features of the installation. Just now the museum has issued its special bulletin, covering the show in lieu of a catalogue, and for those who cannot come in person to the exhibition, this pamphlet affords a succinct and attractive view of it.

Another co-operative project which is making its usefulness realized is a program being carried out by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy for the designing and painting of altar triptychs for the armed services. Twenty or more of these devotional pictures have been completed by the committee's Second Region Council here, under the direction of Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, and most of them have already been requested by Army and Navy stations, including ships of the U. S. fleet at sea. It is our understanding that these three-part folding panels, which are about four feet high and of convenient size for practical use and transportation, have been very favorably received by the armed forces, and that requests have been made for them well ahead of the committee's present ability to provide them.

* * *

So far bold scale and heraldic treatment have been characteristic of the most successful triptychs. It seemed to us that Miss Hildreth Meiere and Louis Ross, working in association on a number of these altarpieces, had succeeded very well in their work. The designs for the most part are simple in idea and traditional in style, and the use of gesso on wood panels, with a lacquer-like brilliance of color, gives them a rich and decorative appearance. In the temporary exhibition held recently in the headquarters of the Citizens Committee, a second version of a much admired "St. Michael" composition was shown with excellent effect, and another distinguished panel was one called "Jophiel, Guardian of the Truth," painted by Joseph Tulk.

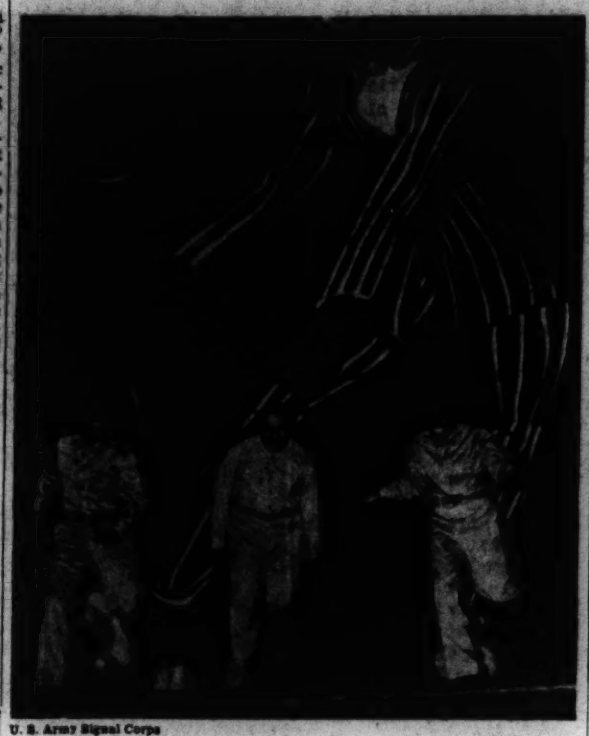
About eight artists have so far met the requirements of the triptychs committee for this specialized work. Besides those already mentioned, others who have designed successful altar pictures for the services are Nina Barr Wheeler, Frank Schwarz and Ethel Parsons Paullin. In producing these subjects the committee has recognized the needs of different religious faiths—Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant. Artists who are interested in submitting designs should present two or more sketches at a scale of three inches to a foot. These go before a committee headed by Barry Faulkner. Since panels are furnished gratis to the services, an important factor at the present time, however, is financial support for the project.

* * *

Another example of co-operation with the war effort appears in the results of the recent Red Cross poster competition. Both posters and "visual records" of Red Cross activities were specified when this content got under way several months ago with the help of the Section of Fine Arts of the Federal Works Agency. And of the more than 2,000 entries submitted 60 of those selected as being most successful are part of the Red Cross exhibition being held this summer at the Museum of the City of New York. The presentation constitutes only a small segment of the whole project, and is somewhat off the beaten track in a museum which is usually devoted more to historical objects than to contemporary art. It offers a clear-cut illustration nevertheless of the fact that artists are not only ready and willing but well equipped to do their part in support of war relief and other causes when the necessary opportunity is provided for them.

This show, which gives one an idea of the extent and variety of the service performed by the Red Cross organization, contains some lively visual records. There is the Red Cross in the frozen North, the Red Cross in the tropics, in the Philippines, on the Burma Road, and in the Metropolis—a really extraordinary range of locale. As to the styles of painting, not a few subjects, however, are obscured with personal feeling in such ways as to render vague the specific performances which may have been aimed at in the assignment for the competition. Art comes first, certainly, and illustration a very remote second, where the co-operating painters are concerned.

The posters on the contrary are much more to the point—clearly, expertly and ingeniously do they record the services of the Red Cross. The exhibits of Joseph Binder, Buk Ulreich, Elizabeth Terrell, and Joseph Szanto, to cite a few of those which appeal most immediately to the eye and the mind, are among the expert products to be seen in the exhibition.



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Episode from "This Is the Army"

Corp. George Anderson, Private Marion "Spoons" Brown, and Corp. James "Stump" Cross go into their dance.

Schönberg, Walton, Miss Sitwell

By W. H. Haddon Squire

III

London

Schönberg's use of "Sprechgesang," (song-speech) in "Pierrot Lunaire" was presaged nearly a century and a half before by Benda's duologues, "Medea" and "Ariadne auf Naxos." It was about this fusion of declamation and song that Mozart wrote to his father so enthusiastically in 1778. Declaring himself "absolutely delighted," he goes on: "Indeed nothing has ever surprised me so much, for I had always imagined that such a piece would be quite ineffective! You probably know that there is no singing, but declamation; sometimes, indeed, words are spoken while the music is playing and then the effect is most magnificent." In another letter he again refers to Benda's declamation: "If you could but hear it once, even with the clavier, it could not fail to please you; and if you could hear it performed, you would be swept off your feet, I warrant you."

The "Innovation" which so delighted Mozart was itself anticipated by the ancient Hebrews, who had a system of "fixed cantillation" as far back as the time of Moses. The Tones (i. e. formulas) of the psalmody of the early Middle Ages also had the character of speech-song. Greek melody, again, was composed to correspond to the rise and fall in pitch of the spoken words. According to Cicero and Quintillian, Greek orators, who often spoke to immense audiences, intoned their speeches in the declamatory style termed "cantus obscurior." So ancient are some of our modernisms.

Records reveal that untutored folk-singers invariably "stretch" their notes. And there is a school which abominates the "tarring and feathering" of melody by harmonization—beyond the very simplest instrumental support. The rigidly "just" scale, they allege, has killed melody, and we have harmonized the voice out of existence. As one of this school puts it: "The voice—until, at least, it has been to a singing master—is free to take any interval as the spirit of the song dictates, to enlarge or contract its limits, to slide up to or away from a note (particularly at two places in the scale, which every Irishman knows by instinct), dwell on it or clip it, smother it with grace notes or single it out with 'cracks'—in fact to make it the bearer of every feeling of which the heart is capable."

* * *

Quite recently one heard some Irish folk-singers on the radio who took the fullest advantage of this freedom. Unfortunately the liberties with pitch extended to tone, with a result that was anything but "like softest music to attending ears" and rather reminded one of those strident "steam" organs which used to accompany the "merry-go-round" of wooden horses at English and French fairs.

Here enter the bel-cantists and those who regard the voice more from the instrumental than the dramatic and verbal point of view and who attach great importance to beauty of tone. In beating a hasty retreat before a possible onslaught by hostile rival vocal camps, it may briefly be mentioned that although Aloysia Weber, Mozart's sister-in-law, had a voice which is said to have "resembled a Cremona violin," it is recorded that she could declaim "magnificently," expressing every imaginable nuance of dramatic emotion. Those who remember Chaliapin at his best period will agree that for production and diction he was without a rival. With him speech became song and song speech.

Schönberg's use of the voice in "Pierrot Lunaire" is neither speech nor song but an attempt to avoid both. Tethered first to a prescribed interval, the voice is then allowed to slither around in a perpetual portamento. This latitude seems at variance with the Kandinsky-like sound patterns of the instrumental score. The art of both men, by the way, has definitely Oriental affinities which, in the case of Schönberg, would be well worth critical attention. The impression given by the recent performance at the Aeolian Hall was that the voice had no relation of sound or tonal color to the rest of the work.

There may be the relation of absolutely strict rhythm—on which Schönberg insists—but the absence of any precise relations of pitch almost emphasizes that divergence of vocal and instrumental color over which the composer has no control, for the reason that while instrumental tone is practically standardized, there are no two voices alike. The timbre of a voice can affect the "color" of a composition as much as would, for instance, the substitution of a cor anglais for an oboe. And verbally, what we heard or tried to hear was an English translation of a German translation of a French original—surely enough to upset any Sprechgesang!

Warm congratulations must be extended to a member of the old Schönberg circle and one of the most modest of musical revolutionaries—Erwin Stein. In what was obviously for him a labor of love, he piloted his performers unerringly through this rocky and intricate score, a score in which there is no question of the players seeing the conductor safely home.

In the original version of "Façade," the entertainment by Edith Sitwell and William Walton, we once more heard the speaking voice beating out strongly-marked allied musical and verbal patterns which toe the familiar rhythms of Hornpipe, Polka, Foxtrot, Tango, and Valse. One hopes that someday the painted curtain and mask—with its orifice for a megaphone—will be replaced by a screen on which moving visual patterns will enrich and illustrate the "Trio for two cats and a Trombone," "Sir Beelzebub," and "Black Mrs. Behemoth"—"Façade" has for long been a fixture in Ballet repertory. John Piper's curtain for the present production, by the way, completely missed the savor and atmosphere of the nineteen-twenties. The original delightful audacity, charm, and wit of the poems and the score are now redolent with the odor of their period—incidentally that of Stravinsky's "Le Renard," "Mavra," and "Les Noces," of "Les Biches," "Les Facheux," "Le Train Bleu," and Satie's "Mercure," works now almost as "period" as were then the opinions of their indignant critics.

* * *

There could be no sharper contrast than that between the sour, sardonic humor of "Pierrot Lunaire" and the happy irony of "Façade." An anonymous writer of the nineteen-twenties claimed that "indeed the comic is a form of the beautiful and laughter a kind of art; it is a dance of the voice, and so of the mind, at first of a primitive simplicity, rhythmical and repetitive, but growing more and more subtle, varied, and rich in content, while it still keeps its dancing, rhythmical quality. So there are patterns of laughter or humor as of the dance, but anything can be poured into them. . . . Indeed in music it is possible to laugh 'at' nothing and 'with' everything, the most laughing kind of laughter."

"Façade" points a way in which the "sudden glory" of laughter might occasionally lighten the stuffy solemnities of our symphonic concert rites.

'The Young Mr. Pitt'

By Harold Hobson

London

"The Young Mr. Pitt," with Robert Donat in the name part and Robert Morley as Charles James Fox, is the most expensive and the most ambitious film of any description made in this country since the war started. It has cost a quarter of a million pounds, which is nearly a million dollars, and every penny of this vast sum is American money, since the picture is produced by the Twentieth Century-Fox Company. It has 28 speaking parts; it introduces a multitude of historical characters, from prize-fighters like Dan Mendoza and Gentleman Jackson to George III and Rear-Admiral Nelson; it makes actual quotations from Pitt's speeches to the Commons; it is also a very fine film.

* * *

Since it is an American picture, it opens appropriately enough with Pitt's father, the Earl of Chatham, delivering one of his fiery orations denouncing the war with the American colonies. It ends with a tremendous declaration that, were he an American, he would never surrender or submit — never, never, never: and those three words Mr. Donat, who also plays the old Earl, utters on a single, sustained note in a voice indeed fit to roll across oceans and down the centuries.

The picture idealizes Pitt. No one would guess from it that Fox, represented by Mr. Morley as a genial, roystering near-Fifth Columnist of the time, was the true protagonist of those forces of reform which it more than hints had Pitt as their champion. It shows nothing of that repellent coldness which Pitt manifested even as a very young man. It makes him altogether too refined. These are faults, but they are more than offset by shining merits.

For one thing, "The Young Mr. Pitt" rejects those sham-romantic values which ruined that other elaborate film of the same period, "Emma Hamilton." Its conception of Pitt is obviously governed by the parallel with Winston Churchill. It selects from Pitt's speeches those sections—and there are many—which have the Churchillian ring of desperate defiance and unconquerable resolution, and these Mr. Donat delivers with an utterance more rousing than trumpets. They ring through the theater, and lift the heart precisely as did Mr. Churchill's speeches in the summer of 1940.

This rhetoric, this power of the spoken word, this invasion of the screen by eloquence of the most exciting order is the film's most striking and spectacular virtue. But it is remarkably good, too, in its presentation of historical character. Too often in the talkies great names are attached to footling nonentities, and men who obviously could not have organized a suburban tennis tournament successfully are alleged to be makers and breakers of empires. But this is not the case with "The Young Mr. Pitt." Stephen Haggard's pale and intense Nelson, for example, really looks like a man who might have won Trafalgar; and Raymond Lovell's George III, mixing up his offer of the premiership to Pitt with a breathless discussion on turnips, or gallantly venturing on sea-bathing to the sound of the National Anthem, is a portrait as endearing as it is convincing. This picture of George, by the way, may be surprising to Americans, with whom, I have always understood, he is far from being a national hero. Yet modern scholarship is gradually taking a more and more favorable view of him. After all, he largely was the cause of American independence, and he was a pioneer of bathing in the sea. Few men, it is clear, have deserved better of their fellows.

* * *

"The Young Mr. Pitt" moves for most of the time in the dusty but thrilling arena of party politics. It shows little of Pitt's private life, except to demonstrate that if he had been half as determined to get married as he was to remain in office he might have got himself a very pretty wife. Its settings of eighteenth century London, with their dignified and well-bred buildings, its reconstruction of the old House of Commons, and its glimpses of stately parks and pleasaunces add a very agreeable touch to a film that is in all respects one of the finest that ever came out of a British studio.

American Air Commandos Prepare

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Air-borne Commandos — the American version of England's famed raiding units—are being trained to "strike at the enemy where he is least prepared," Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Force commander, has disclosed.

Troop transport planes and gliders will carry the fighting men—American Air Commandos is their unofficial Army designation—to their objectives.

Their mobility and firing power, the Army predicted, would make them the spearhead of lightning offensive actions.

"The importance of the swiftly-moving combat teams can not be overestimated," General Arnold said. "This will be a self-contained force whose soldiers, equipment, and supplies are all transported by air. It will be able and trained to strike the enemy where he is least prepared."

Numerous details concerning the size, composition and tactics of the Air Commandos, General Arnold said, must necessarily be kept secret. But, he added:

All Others Surpassed

"It can now be revealed that in size, equipment, and firepower the air-borne army will exceed anything of the kind the world has yet seen."

Training courses for the Commandos and their pilots—the men who will fly the glider planes—already are under way, the Air Force commander said.

In those courses, the air-borne attack forces and glider pilots, among other things, are being trained to withdraw after accomplishing their Commando raid missions.

Just what the means of withdrawal might be was not disclosed for military reasons. However, it was pointed out that Army planes while in flight have successfully picked up a tow of gliders from the ground.

Carrier Command Located

Headquarters for the new troop carrier Command, transport unit for the Air Commandos, have been established at Stout Field, Ind., with Col. Fred S. Borum in command.

General Arnold said "several tactical stations" under command of the new troop carrier organizations were being established. At those stations, glider pilots will receive their flight training before going into Commando training for "co-ordination with the combat groups."

Parachute troops will play a part in the Commando raid, the Army said. They will be transported in the large planes which tow the Commando-laden gliders.

With disclosure of the inauguration of the Air Commando organization, General Arnold coupled a call for volunteers as Commando glider pilots. Those pilots, he said, "will be in the forefront of attacks," and, he predicted, will receive "high recognition from the people of the United Nations because of the important missions they will perform."

Physics Institute Points to Lack Of Trained Technicians for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—So many physicists—men who devise and perfect technical instruments for war such as magnetic mines, automatic signaling devices, etc.—are engaged in vital military work that the American Institute of Physics warns there are not enough left in schools and colleges to train students in these institutions who are expected to enlist in the armed forces.

Accordingly, the Institute urged the Army, Navy and War Manpower Commission to take the following steps:

1. Arrange for teacher training to provide for the very great amount of physics teaching which will be needed, not only in producing physicists, but in connection with the training programs of the Army and Navy.

2. Revise the situation of physicists with respect to Selective Service so as to assure students and teachers of physics the possibility of continuing their work without uncertainty.

3. Provide loans, scholarships, or other assistance to well-qualified students who need aid to continue their training in physics.

4. Transfer any men in the Army and Navy with physics training who are not actually employing that training in their work to positions where physicists are now urgently needed.

5. Start a public relations program as to the meaning of physics and its importance in the war, this being necessary to secure public approval and understanding of the necessity of the preceding four steps.

The Committee welcomed specific directives which have been issued by Selective Service Headquarters, but urged that high officials of the Army and Navy issue statements emphasizing the necessity for students and teachers to continue their present work and affirm that in so doing the individuals concerned are performing the highest and most patriotic duty open to them.

Coats and Suits Are Now Possible From Bark of the Big Redwood Trees

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—You know by now that they can make anything out of anything, practically, and on Aug. 1 they're going to prove it again—this time using the bark from those beautiful big California redwood trees.

Next winter you can buy the result—hats, blankets, mattresses and rugs made of a fabric in which a principal ingredient is bark.

There's nothing to prevent them from using the bark fabric in coats and suits, too, but so far they've made up only three experimental bark garments, a "siren suit for an air raid warden with matching hat," and a mackinaw.

These are on display in the office of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., in midtown New York, representing the lumber industry generally.

A handful of bark fiber feels wiry and springy. Its color is that of fiery red hair.

Fabrics use from 30 to 60 per cent of the fiber, with the balance made up of shoddy (reused wool) and virgin wool.

The Forest Products office said that the Textile Institute, Washington, had tested such fabrics, found them color-fast, resistant to shrinkage and warm.

Commercial production of "wool bark" articles starts Aug. 1, with several Eastern manufacturers making products for winter sale.

Officials of American Forest Products say the industry can provide 125,000,000 pounds of redwood fiber annually, at a cost of four cents a pound, compared with $1 a pound for virgin wool.

Speeded U. of Tulsa Curriculum Allows for Graduation in 3 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Moving into an accelerated wartime program with no relaxation of standards, the University of Tulsa has opened its summer session by swinging into a speeded curriculum which will allow graduation in three years instead of the standard four.

Lengthened summer terms and shortened vacation periods will make it possible for students to obtain the required number of hours for a degree without sacrifice of quality of teaching standards or work necessary for completion of courses, according to Dr. C. I. Pontius, President.

Longer summer school will enable 10 hours credit to be obtained instead of the former six. A five-day Christmas recess and elimination of spring vacation sets the 1943 Commencement date on May 17, two weeks earlier than usual.

University officials, realizing the need for trained college personnel in industry and already co-operating with the Government in offering defense courses, last summer made plans for speeded courses. The entrance of the United States into the war last December proved the value to long-range planning.

The University is pointing out to its present and future students that during this war the greatest need is for trained men and women whose educational backgrounds will enable them to step into specialized jobs as quickly as possible.

The recruiting offices of the United States Naval Reserve and of the United States Marine Corps are offering deferred classification to University of Tulsa men students who meet their standards.

Washington's Drive Against War Rumors Hits Waiters in Enemy Alien Ranks

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Because Washington people talk too freely, upward of 100 German and Italian waiters may lose their jobs in hotels, restaurants, and clubs here.

Technically, they are enemy aliens. Since they have an opportunity to overhear things that shouldn't be said in public, the Justice Department has ruled they must be discharged or shifted to jobs where they will have no direct contact with the public.

The order applies to nationals of all countries with which the United States is at war, but most of those affected are Germans and Italians. Some of them have worked in the better-known hotels, restaurants and clubs for many years.

Similar action is not planned in other cities. The situation here was described as "peculiar," because of the large number of persons in a position to have worthwhile information of a military nature.

In addition to waiters, the order applies to bus boys, barbers, housemen and maids—all employees who have direct contact with guests.

The exact number affected could not be determined. Most estimates, however, placed it at something over 100.

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It Isn't Adolescence. It's Just Growing Up. Are We Parents Willing to Help It Along?

By Cary Thomas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the age of sixteen or seventeen, our children suddenly become non-conformists. Not nonconformists in the accepted sense of being out of step with the world—oh no. They're apt to be more in step with a changing world than we, ourselves, are.

We awake one morning to the fact that our ways are no longer their ways. We are shocked. The established methods of the home are thrown overboard for different ideas. It is incredible that Jim or Jane can't see that our way is best!

This adolescent stage, we moan—it's horrible—and we scurry around to Mothers Clubs and Parents Groups where we tell our story along with the others, only nobody knows very much about what to do about it.

Easy To Blame

Faced with this problem of clashing personalities during the teen age—for it is largely that—it occurred to me to back away and take an abstract look at the matter. It was so easy to blame it all on adolescence, to just go on hoping for the best and of course insisting that the only right is our way.

This is the discovery I made. It isn't adolescence, not much of it, anyway. It's just growing up!

For parents and others who are in close contact with children, the growing-up process seems hard to "take." We learned when the children were small to treat them as individuals, not to talk down to them, but all the time we realized that we really were the wiser, that while the girls and boys were learning to be women and men, we were in the place of power. At a show-down, ours was the last word—and we knew it.

Now, all of a sudden, they want to take command and if we don't use wisdom, there's friction and discord in the home. I have come to believe that we, the parents, teachers, aunts, uncles, and Grannies are, ourselves, to blame for most of the trouble with teen-age children.

Our attitude is inconsistent. All of their lives we have been training them toward the moment when they shall think for themselves and act for themselves yet when they start thinking and acting according to their own ideas, we are horrified and cry "They're getting out of hand! We've got to DO something!"

Sound Groundwork

If a sound groundwork of love and understanding has been laid, there need be no trouble at all during this period. If the children have been in the habit of talking over their problems with parents, most of the growing-up problem is already solved.

But we need to be very wise. When Mary insists on buying a fire red jacket that will fight with her carrot-colored hair, because all the sorority girls have them—well, why not? It means a lot to the girls to have the jackets all alike, and it can't really hurt anything.

When Tom is determined to go off on a week end trip with the Brown lad whose parents are in a divorce muddle leaving the boy to run wild, don't just say no and close up like a clam. Talk it over. TALK IT OVER. Suggest to Tom that the Brown boy might really prefer a week end in your home. Plan something together, only let it seem to be Tom's idea.

Give them their "head" as much as possible. They're getting older—they HAVE to feel important, yet they need too, the feeling of security that comes with knowing that their parents are back of them and for them.

Trusting Them

One of the wisest mothers I know said to her daughters when they began to want to make their own decisions, "Anne, Joan—you're nearly through school. You're having dates with boys whose families your Dad and I don't know. You're beginning to live your own lives, and that's the way it should be. I just want to tell you this: I've brought you up just the best I knew how. I've made an awful lot of mistakes—I know that. Just how good a job I've done will be shown by what you do. I want you to know that I did the best I could."

Anne said to me the other day in speaking of this incident, "She put us in an awful spot. We just couldn't let her down after that!"

Our children are honest, the majority of them. If we show, as Anne's mother did, that we have faith in them, they aren't apt to let us down.

We need to keep their confidence. We need to be on hand to steady and guide them if they make a mistake and shy off on the wrong road. We need to help them learn to live, but we mustn't do that living for them.

Let's turn the spotlight away from the children. Focus it upon ourselves. In its searching light do we see Mothers and Dads who are tolerant and helpful and understanding; or does it show us bracing ourselves and holding fast to our boys and girls as they struggle to untie the apron strings?

Along the Trail

Young woodcrafters on a nature study hike with one of the instructors at the Culver Summer Schools, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Playtime for an Only Child Who Lives in the Country

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

It has been a matter of some astonishment to those of us who live all the year round in the country to hear that some of our summer-time neighbors are not coming out from the cities this year, because of tire and gasoline shortages. Even those with children feel they would rather stay in the city, because they cannot drive the children to the lake to swim, or to see their friends, or to the movies.

We ourselves have lived 10 years in the country without a car, preferring to hire one when it has been necessary to go to trains or do errands. Our son who is now eight looks upon automobile-riding as a pleasure, not a necessity. All of us have found delight and amusement in the woods and fields around us. Both of us parents, I might add, were city children, and perhaps we have been able to convey to our child the fact that his playground is one of magic and wonder.

His Simple Equipment

Specifically, these are some of the things we have found useful in keeping Peter happy, contented, and constantly learning. (He is alone much of the time, has no near-by playmates.) One of our best investments was a load of gravel, bought for cement but making such a fine sandpile that it was retained for that purpose. Here Peter has spent many hours playing with his little cars, making roads, lakes, and bridges. He has always had a large ball; lately it has been a football and now he has also a baseball and bat. True, this latter necessitates our occasionally joining him in play, but we are glad to do so.

A tepee in the woods was easily made with poles and an old blanket; Peter was given an Indian suit for his birthday, and Daddy, who has lived in the Canadian north woods and known real Indians, gave Peter much information on Indian lore and life. We have many pretend games in which Peter comes knocking at the door in various personalities such as Christopher Robin, Snow White, or other characters out of stories. But sometimes he is "Mr. Lillian, a truck driver," who has four children, but no wife, and whose car has broken down and he'd like a drink of water! My share is to fall naturally and quickly into my own part, which never lasts very long, for soon the "stranger" is off to further adventure.

With Daddy To the Woods

A very important part of this country child's existence is frequent exploration with Daddy of the woods and fields. Peter has a little walking stick which Daddy taught him to cut from a sapling with his own jackknife. They talk about all the things they see, and walk to various hilltops to see different views of the mountains and ponds and sky. Now Peter frequently calls us outdoors to look at a specially nice cloud formation or sunset.

With Mother, Peter goes calling on the scattered neighbors, and has learned to sit quietly or play outside while we discuss the berry crop and the weather. We might add, here, that when we go to the city Peter is not unduly shy or "countrified." He is alert and interested in everything he sees, and compares most favorably with his city cousins in information and current events. And he is far ahead of them in practical knowledge.

At the present moment this eight-year-old is in a transition period between babyhood and boyhood. He still plays with his old toys sometimes, but is more interested in making a collection of many kinds of rock. Can anyone tell us of a simple book to use in identifying these? I need to learn about them myself. We are reading, "The Earth for Sam," an excellent natural history of the world which has led to many bypaths of explanation.

We are also this summer inspecting carefully all the flowers, weeds, insects, birds, butterflies, and trees. A magnifying glass, field glasses, and a set of books from the 10-cent store on identification are of considerable help. We do not collect any living specimens, only leaves and flowers.

Magazines And Records

Almost never do we go to the movies, and we are content to wade and splash in the near-by brook. We have many books, and Peter has his own magazine subscriptions. He has also his own collection of phonograph records which he is free to play at any time. These include "Peter and the Wolf," "The Story of Babar," nursery rhymes, and Christopher Robin, besides many of our own folk songs and marches.

Truly there is much of interest and can be much activity in the country even without the automobile, and a picnic can be just as much fun eaten on the hilltop half a mile away, as it has been when you were able to drive to the lake. And it would be an excellent item in food conservation this summer if all the children everywhere picked the wild berries which, at present, promise to be abundant. It's a lot of fun, and how pleased and proud they will be to have their own berries for supper!

(Mrs.) E. V. D.

A Saturday Column

Sail, Saddle and Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Culver, Ind.

It is sail, saddle, and trail for the 906 boys from all sections of the United States and foreign countries who recently began eight weeks of outdoor recreation and training as the forty-first session of the Culver summer schools got under way.

Three camps—the cavalry camp and naval school for older boys 14-19, and the woodcraft camp for younger boys ages 9-14—are conducted here each summer on the campus of Culver Military Academy by the Culver Educational Foundation.

The naval school, founded in 1902, features courses in navigation, seamanship, boats, marksmanship, and military tactics. In 1907 the summer cavalry camp was established. Troopers receive thorough instruction in equitation and horsemanship and use the mounts of the famed winter school Black Horse Troop. In addition to military instruction both midshipmen and troopers receive complete physical training instruction and exercise.

The woodcraft camp, paralleling the American Boy Scout movement, was established in 1912 (Dan Beard was the first director). There are two groups of woodcrafters—the regulars (ages 12, 13, and 14) and the cubs (ages 9, 10, and 11). Their program offers graduated instruction in all phases of scouting, Indian lore, nature study, handicraft, and athletics.

Public Service Under N. Y. A.

Twelve students of agriculture at Ventura Junior College were assigned to a special project sponsored jointly by the college and the Ventura County Agricultural Commission. They worked with agricultural inspectors in the field for a total of 40-50 hours a month. In addition to the regular college courses, they attended a special course developed for them in relation to their work experience. The field work was supervised by representatives of the county commission.

Two geography majors at Los Angeles College, who are expecting to teach, were assigned to the climatological section of the United States Weather Bureau. A third geography major from this college was sent to the regional planning commission of Los Angeles County. These three assignments have significance for national defense, and the third especially so because the student is compiling statistics on the changes in the county's population since 1940. The information is being used by the local defense council in determining the required number of air-raid wardens and auxiliary firemen for the area.

Home Vacations for Youngsters Through the Town Camp Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

Town Camp is a popular and by now well established idea in summer activities for city-bound youngsters. Many of the pleasures of summer camping are made available while the youngsters still live at home. It is also proving a problem-solving idea for parents during these war-time "stay-at-home" vacation days.

At the Springfield, Illinois, Y. M. C. A. the Town Camp program for boys from ages 6 to 12 is entering its seventh season. Started in 1935 by the Boys' Division of the Association after a more adequate summer-vacation program had been demanded by Springfield parents, the 1942 Town Camp will provide fun and instruction this summer for over 200 boys.

The town Camp as evolved by the Springfield Association is a balanced program of cultural, educational, musical, and physical activities. All of them modeled on the familiar pattern of outdoor camping; yet, confined to the "Y" building and other facilities found within the environs of the city.

Two Six-Week Periods

Springfield's Town Camp is conducted for two six-week periods, during the months of June, July, and August. The camp is in session three days of each week. Monday and Friday the activities are confined to the building and are held only during the morning hours. Wednesday of each week the entire day is spent outdoors.

The day outside is spent at one of the public parks or the group is transported in cars furnished by the parents to the near-by Lake Springfield area. At the lake a day of hiking, nature study, and games is followed by a swim at the municipal beach. The boys bring their own lunches.

The "building" program is devoted to alternate periods of instruction in handicraft, gym games and exercises, swimming lessons, singing and story-telling. Occasional hikes to downtown dairies or newspaper plants are held.

Highlighting the 1942 program are the music activities. The glee club is practicing an operetta to be given on parents' night. The words to the operetta have been written by the boys themselves. For the youngest boys a rhythm band has been formed.

Individual Guidance

The boys are grouped according to ages and interests. In true camp fashion a boy may be a "Pollywog," "Tadpole," or "Shark," according to his age and swimming ability. An assembly program with patriotic and character-building emphasis takes the place of the traditional campfire. The assembly begins each Town Camp day.

Many of the boys coming to Town Camp need guidance and help as individuals. In the Springfield program it is planned to give each boy guidance on the recommendation of the parents. Leaders help the boys overcome timidity, lack of social confidence, belligerency and other types of personality problems.

In the Springfield program six full-time adult leaders, four men and two women, and 12 junior leaders direct the camp. The junior leaders—former Town Campers—were trained for their responsibilities during the winter months.

Although the program just described is concerned with boys in a "Y" building, the Town Camp idea is being widely used for girls also. Y. W. C. A.'s in many cities, often in co-operation with the Park Department, are carrying out summer programs of this sort.

The Town Camp program of the Y. M. C. A.—sometimes referred to as the Day Camp movement—is now being practiced in approximately 200 communities throughout the United States and Canada.

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Red Sox Close Home Stand by Playing Three Games With Cleveland Indians

Lou Boudreau's Club Has Stayed Close to Boston

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lou Boudreau's Cleveland Indians, who this afternoon opened a three-game week-end series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, currently represent the power of the West in the American League. While most of the interest in the pennant race of late has surrounded the Yankees and the somewhat feeble efforts of the Red Sox to catch the Tribe from Ohio has clung to the heels of the Bostonians, waiting for the break which may put them in the runner-up berth.

Boudreau, therefore, came here prepared to throw his best at the locals, realizing that victories at Fenway at this time can do a lot of good. The two clubs will play a double-header tomorrow.

Pitching Settled

On Cleveland's last visit to the Hub the boy manager, who was the spark of the American League's All-Star victory at the Polo Grounds, predicted that his pitching staff would be settled by mid-July. And it looks as if he called the turn. Jim Bagbey and Al Milnar have recovered from their June slumps, and Mel Harder, Al Smith and Chubby Dean boast consistently good records. The other day at Philadelphia Vernon Kennedy came up with a complete effort, beating the A's.

Harder, one of the best comeback stories of the year, early established himself as Boudreau's No. 1 hurler under lights. But the veteran right-hander added another chapter to his surprise campaign on this eastern tour when he stopped the Athletics on four hits July 10th. It was his seventh triumph. Bagby, who started out as if he intended to burn up the league, is still top man on the Cleveland staff. Embree, Gromek and Joe Heving have been working out of the bull pen.

Mack Improves

One of the heartening notes in the Cleveland camp on this trip East, according to critics traveling with the team, has been the improved hitting of Ray Mack, the second baseman. Boudreau, it is said, has at long last persuaded his one-time roomie to swing more often, instead of "taking" so many good pitches. The keystone guardian has been going after the first good ball and with gratifying results. However, it will take him some time to get his average up to a respectable level.

The big punch in the Tribal lineup continues to be Les Fleming, the thick-set freshman at first base. The Southern Association graduate is high in everything pertaining to the extra-base hit and run production. Cleveland fans have long since forgotten that a slugger named Hal Trosky ever played for them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Indians ran into trouble at Yankee Stadium, but so does everybody else these days . . . Monday is an open date in Boston . . . The Braves put on a western show at Allston next week, opening with the Chicago Cubs . . . Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be touring the West, making their initial stop at Chicago for a night game with the White Sox . . . The Indians have been waging a three-cornered struggle with the Yankees and White Sox for the team fielding leadership of the A. L. . . . The Tribe also is close behind the Red Sox in batting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charley Wagner and Ted Williams combined to halt the White Sox yesterday, Wagner holding the visitors to one run for 12 innings and Ted batting in the winning run in the 12th . . . Don Di Maggio had his hitting streak ended at 22 games when Johnny Humphries bested him yesterday . . . The Red Sox completed their 108th double play.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Casey Stengel is taking action against his ball players and began with a five-day suspension on Tom Early, pitcher . . . The Braves wind up their current road trip with a single today and a doubleheader tomorrow in Pittsburgh.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
New York	58	28	.674	—
Boston	50	35	.588	7½
Cleveland	49	40	.551	10½
St. Louis	45	42	.511	14
Detroit	45	46	.495	15½
Chicago	36	48	.429	21
Philadelphia	35	57	.380	26
Washington	33	54	.379	25½

Results July 17

Boston 2, Chicago 1 (12 innings).
New York 8, Cleveland 1.
Washington 3, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	61	25	.709	—
St. Louis	51	31	.622	8
Cincinnati	46	39	.541	14½
New York	44	42	.512	17
Chicago	43	48	.473	20½
Pittsburgh	38	44	.463	21
Boston	37	53	.411	26
Philadelphia	23	61	.274	37

Results July 17

Brooklyn 10, Chicago 5.
New York 11, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 1.

Enters Annapolis

COLLEGE STATION, Md. (AP)—Dick Metzler, one of Maryland's best freshman ends last fall, has entered the United States Naval Academy.

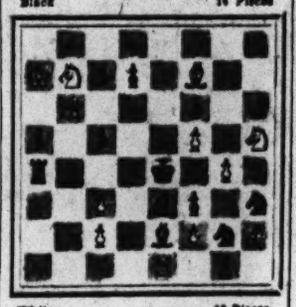
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

July 18, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2469
By A. J. Fink

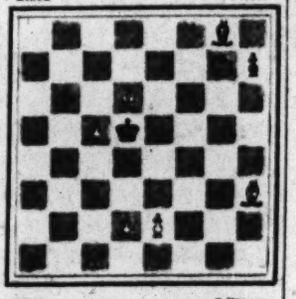
Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
8/KKtppIB2/1Q3pIq/1ipt2P1Kt/r3k1P1/-2PIbpIkt/2PIaPRIB/4RIrI
White to play and mate in two
(First publication.)

Problem No. 2470
By A. J. Fink

Black 4 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
6bI/8Kp/1p1B4/2Pb4/2TB/2PPI/3RR
White to play and mate in three
(First publication. Five pure mates.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2467. 1. B-KKt8

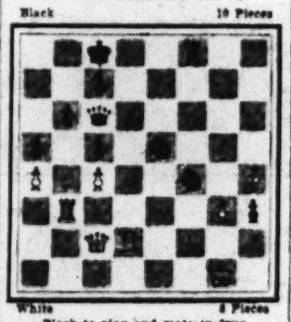
No. 2468. 1. B-R3 threatens, if any
P queen
2. Kt-Kt2 or Kt, K or R3
1. . . . R-QB6
2. P-B7
1. . . . R-K3
2. R-Q8
1. . . . K-KB4
2. K-B4
1. . . . R-Kt3
2. Kt-B4
1. . . . R-R3
2. R-KR3

End-Game No. 622. White wins: 1 KtxKBP, KxKt; 2 Q-R8ch, K-Kt; 3 BxKt, BxB; 4 QxPch, K-B; 5 P-Q8, Q-B4; 6 PxKt, QxPch; 7 K-R, QxP; 8 B-Kt6 and wins.

No. 2469. C. A. Southerland points out that 1 Kt-Q8, followed by 2 Kt(Q8)-Kt6 also mates in three!

End-Game No. 623

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
Black to play and mate in four
(Bogoljubow-Monticelli, San Remo, 1930
A magnificent combination, which may be familiar to long-time readers.)

A. J. Fink

The composer of the two problems above is distinguished both as player and composer. For many years he has been one of San Francisco's strongest players. His prowess as a composer is shown by his winning fourth prize, and also honorable mention in the informal composing tourney, just concluded. He celebrates his fifty-second birthday July 18.

Tourney Awards (Concluded)

In addition to the four prize winners, and special prize winner, Alain White singled out four other problems for "Honorable Mention":

No. 2437. Fink. 3KQ1b1/1K1p3/8R1p/-3kBp1r/3K1tb1/1Pt1PR3/8/2qR1B. Cross-check blended with cleverly original battery play.

No. 2460. Gamage. 8/2t1kt2K3/8P3/-4kK1tR/Q3Pr2/K1drr2/4b2B/o3R2B. Excellent flight—giving key with fine four-way play after 1. R-Q8.

No. 2431. Mott-Smith. r2BbKt1K1/1Pp3pP/-6P1 / 2riQ2K/1B4p1/b4bp1/8q1kt/R2K1tR3. Four-way play reduced to two lines.

No. 2465. Hassberg. 1B1K1t4/8/6p1/R1pkt1-QktR/1ir2n1K/5p2/B1KtB/b7. A mode of the Hassberg theme.

Fine Rapid Transit Champion

The first national rapid-transit championship, held July 5 at the Hotel Capitol, New York, showed that serious players can also excel at a fast tempo. The winner was Reuben Fine, who needed to win from S. Reshevsky in the last round. Reshevsky thereby had to content himself with second.

District of Columbia Championship

The District of Columbia Championship, which concluded July 1, ended in a tie between the well-known problem composer, Vincent Eaton, and Emil Skraly, formerly of New York. Each player scored 3-1 in the finals, for which five of a field of 14 qualified. Other finalists were Oscar Shapiro, Boston expert, 2½-1½; Charles Karson, 1-3, and Martin Stark, ½-3½.

Last year's winner was A. Kussman.

Ventnor Games

For the first game, Pinkus wins First Brilliancy Prize. For the second, Bernstein shared third "best played game" prize.

Caro Kann Defense

Pinkus White	Shainswit Black	Pinkus White	Shainswit Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	15 Q-Kt4	B-QB1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 KR-Q	Q-R4
3 PxP	PxP	17 Kt-Q5	PxKt
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	18 QxR	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	19 B-Q3	Q-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	PxP	20 B-K2	Q-R4
7 BxP	B-K2	21 Q-Kt4	Kt-K2
8 Castles	Castles	22 P-B4	P-Q5
9 B-B4	Kt-B3	23 B-Q3	Q-Q
10 R-K	P-QR3	24 P-B5	P-KR4
11 QR-B	B-Q3	25 QxRP	Kt-B4
12 Kt-K5	R-B	26 P-B6	PxP
13 B-QKt3	KtxKt	27 PxP	KtxB
14 PxKt	Kt-K	28 Q-Kt3ch	Resigns

Queen's Gambit

Bernstein White	Levy Black	Bernstein White	Levy Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 P-B3	Kt-KR3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 R-B3	P-QR3
3 P-B4	P-B3	21 Q-R3	Kt-R4
4 PxP	PxP	22 B-K3	Kt-QB3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 R-Kt3	Q-B1
6 B-B4	B-B4	24 Q-B3	Q-QB1
7 P-K3	Q-Kt3	25 Q-K	Kt-B
8 B-Q3	BxB	26 KtxKt	QxP
9 QxB	P-K3	27 Kt-Q2	Q-Q3
10 Castles KR	B-K2	28 Kt-Kt4	QR-K1
11 KR-B	Castles KR	29 KtxR	RxKt
12 Kt-QR4	Q-Kt5	30 R-B	R-Q
13 Kt-B5	BxKt	31 Q-Kt4	Q-K
14 PxB	Kt-K5	32 QxP	P-Kt4
15 B-B2	Kt-Kt4	33 R-B8	RxR
16 Kt-K5	KR-B	34 QxRch	K-Kt2
17 Kt-Q3	Q-B5	35 Q-B3	Resigns
18 Q-K1	Q-Kt4		

McNair for Wilson

DETROIT, July 18 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers announced last night the trade of Eric McNair, veteran shortstop, to the Washington Senators for Pitcher Jack Wilson. General Manager Jack Zeller said no cash was involved.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games
1st Game 1:15
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Fenway Park, Kenm. 6161

Starring at Second —By Pap'

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A FLASH ON THE BASES, HE HAS LEARNED TO MAKE THE MOST OF HIS SPEED
THE FORMER NORTH CAROLINA FOOTBALL STAR IS A NATURAL HITTER ... AND A RUGGED PLAYER OF THE OLD SCHOOL
George STIRNWEISS
—NEWARK'S STAR SECOND
DAD' — BASEMAN WILL ONE DAY WEAR A YANKEE UNIFORM

Wide World Features

Newark Star Is Natural For Majors Next Season

Wide World-Associated Press

NEWARK, N. J.—All the other Bears smile every time Snuffy starts to edge off the bag and give the opposing pitcher much concern.

For in George Stirnweiss, chunky second baseman, the league-leading Newark Bears of the International League boast a ball player of the "old" school as well as the likeliest looking young prospect in the minors this season.

A sensational base runner, Stirnweiss pilfered 30 bags with the season less than half gone and seems on his way to reach or better the modern league mark of 63 established in 1919 by Fritz Maisel of Baltimore.

Snuffy has been timed in 10 seconds flat for the 100 yard dash; he was an all-southern quarterback at the University of North Carolina; he was captain of both his college baseball and basketball teams.

Although a great football player (he coaches and teaches in the off season at the Norfolk College of William and Mary), Stirnweiss' great love is baseball. His ambition, of course, is to graduate to the New York Yankees.

"He's a natural," Manager Bill Meyer relates with pride. "He's the leader on the field and our sparkplug."

Meyer calls him "one of the outstanding prospects in the minors, a second baseman with an exceptional ability to go to his right, one of the best in getting the ball away from all positions, and the best base runner I've seen."

In addition, Meyer said, Snuffy is proving to be one of the outstanding bunters in the game. He's hitting better than .300, and is "a very apt fellow with great baseball sense."

This youngster looked like a veteran back in the fall of 1940 when he came to Newark after only eight weeks in the Piedmont League with Norfolk.

They all say he's ready for the big time now. The only question seems to be what the Yanks plan to do with the Bronx flash. They already have a firm fixture at second in Joe Gordon.

"He's a very valuable man, perhaps too valuable to sell," Meyer said. "He would be a possibility at third base for the Yankees. This should be his last in the minors."

Stirnweiss supports his mother and kid brother. He's 3A in the draft.

Hockey Players Enlist in Army

KENORA, Ont., July 18 (AP)—Alex Shibicky, Neil Colville and Mac Colville, who played together on the forward line of the New York Rangers in the National Hockey League, have joined the Canadian Army.

Shibicky, a center, disclosed that that he and his two wing mates enlisted at Ottawa.

At Owen Sound, Ont., Norm Tustin said he also had enlisted in the Canadian Air Force and expected to be called shortly.

Tustin, owned by the New York Rangers, played with Minneapolis during the 1940-1941 season and divided the past campaign between the Rangers and the New Haven club of the American League.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Reiser, Dodgers	73	284	60	102	.340
Gordon, Yankees	82	302	39	104	.344
Lombardi, Braves	67	193	32	66	.344
Williams, Red Sox	85	307	78	100	.337
Medwick, Dodgers	79	304	44	102	.336
Doerr, Red Sox	77	303	56	101	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	19	Mize, Giants	13
Laabs, Browns	17	Ott, Giants	13
York, Tigers	14	Camilli, Dodgers	12

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	68	Mize, Giants	68
Laabs, Browns	64	Medwick, Dodgers	60
Stephens, Browns	61	Elliott, Pirates	57
Doerr, Red Sox	61	F. McCormick, R	57

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Bob Feller, Cleveland fireballer, defeated New York Yankees, 2 to 1, for 19th victory of season.

Five Years Ago

New York Yankees fined Johnny Broaca, former Yale star, $250 and suspended him for quitting club without permission.

Sports Around The Hub

Lexington Experiment

Tomorrow afternoon Lexington will try to show the nation what can be done by small towns and communities toward raising funds for war purposes. A baseball game between former Lexington stars will play against the current high school boys and an added attraction will be a two-mile exhibition by the famous Greg Rice with three Lexington boys pacing him in relay.

♪ ♪ ♪

Weather permitting Onset Bay will enjoy two days of swimming events. Today the Wareham residents and soldiers, sailors and marine events are booked and tomorrow the New England A. A. U. races are scheduled.

♪ ♪ ♪

Judge J. W. Monahan and young Paul Donahue of Fresh Pond took the one-day four-ball honors at Winchester yesterday with five-under-par 67. Lieut. Howard Sessler, young Arlington aviator who was among those to bomb Tokyo, tied for third gross, paired with Joe Looney of Trapelo. Donahue and Looney had individual 73s.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Stitt of Wellesley, who recently won the Massachusetts Men's state singles title, added the New Hampshire title at Crawford Notch yesterday defeating Harrison Rowbotham, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth and Harvard baseball teams won games yesterday, the former edging Amherst, 3-2, on one hit, while the latter won its third game in four starts defeating the headquarters club of the Army First Corps Area, 7-3.

Campbell Kane Goes Into Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 18—Campbell Kane, Indiana University middle distance runner, who went undefeated at the mile in three seasons of Big Ten competition, left July 15 for the Naval Pre-Flight School at Iowa City, Iowa.

Now at peak physical condition, Kane will not be required to undergo the physical fitness program which ordinarily precedes the flight training. In an exhibition at Corpus Christi, recently, Kane won the mile, 880, 440, and ran with the winning mile relay team.

Minor Leagues

Results July 17

By the Associated Press

American Association
St. Paul 11-3, Kansas City 0-1.
Columbus 3, Louisville 0.
Toledo 9, Indianapolis 6.
Milwaukee 11, Minneapolis 8.

International League
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 1.
All other games postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 5, Seattle 0.
Portland 4, Hollywood 3.
Los Angeles 7, San Diego 6.
Sacramento 8, San Francisco 3.

Southern League
Birmingham 8-6, Chattanooga 4-4.
Memphis 4-4, Nashville 3-12.
Atlanta 18, New Orleans 1.
Knoxville 3, Little Rock 0.

Texas League
Beaumont 3, Fort Worth 1.
San Antonio 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Shreveport 1, Dallas 0.
Tulsa 5, Houston 1.

Eastern League
Albany 3-1, Wilkes-Barre 1-2
Williamsport 3-7, Springfield 0-1. (First game 11 innings.)
Hartford 2, Elmira 0.
Binghamton 3, Scranton 2.

Being in the limelight is nothing new to Ray Starr, Cincinnati pitcher. His first professional game, at Danville, Ill., was a no-hit job.

Hemsley Released

CINCINNATI, July 18 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds last night gave Catcher Ralston Burdett Hemsley his unconditional release and recalled Al Lakeman, Cincinnati boy, from Syracuse of the International League.

Hemsley, purchased last December from the Cleveland Indians of the American League, has batted .113 for 115 turns with the stick and his 13 hits have driven in eight runs.

The transportation emergency was one of the factors behind the decision to abandon intercollegiate athletics at Adrian College.

Brae Burn Course Torn Apart As Roy Bronsdon Scores a 65

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The epidemic of low scoring in golf that has been prevalent this season to an unprecedented degree has broken out in a new place. Roy Bronsdon has scored a 65 at Brae Burn, where he is the resident professional, lowest ever recorded on a course which, over the years, has proved one of the severest tests in the world for both professionals and amateurs. The tournament record is 67, made by Bill Blaney in a club event, featured by an ace at the sixth hole, which for him was the finishing hole, in that he had stated his round at the seventh. Francis Ouimet toured it in 66 in 1931, after winning the national amateur at the Beverly Hills C. C. in the Chicago District, with a 31 out and 35 home.

Bronsdon's 65 scintillated on the incoming nine, for after a 34 out, he came home in 31. That is truly remarkable, in that the back nine at Brae Burn has three par-5 holes, the 10th, 13th, and 14th, and that one of its par 3's, the 17th, is a pretty lusty poke even for the good hitters, a full wood against the wind and a long iron under more favorable conditions. All the more astonishing, therefore, to learn that Bronsdon missed a putt of three to four feet at the 15th which, holed, would have given him seven birdies on the last nine, a finish of 3, 3, 3, 3, and a 30 home.

His card for the round:

Out—3 4 4 4 5 3 4 3 4—34
In — 4 3 2 4 5 4 3 3 3—31—65

So many golfers are acquainted with the Brae Burn course and appreciate its difficulties that they probably will be interested in the details of such a round. A birdie 3 start is always welcome, for that first green has quite a slope to it and tough one to putt, because it usually is very keen. This was a day, however, in which Bronsdon's putter had magic, save for that one miss at the 15th. He holed a 12-footer for an opener.

Missed Putt

The second and third were orthodox pars. The par-5 fourth saw him just off the green with drive and 3-iron, his short pitch was not too good, but he holed a long putt for his second birdie. Five consecutive pars followed for his 34 out. At the 390-yard 10th he was just off the green, followed by a nifty chip and one putt. A long putt gave him his birdie 3 at the 440-yard 11th, and another long one yielded a deuce at the 12th. He was home in two at the par-5 13th, for his birdie 4; played the hazardous par-3 14th by rote; missed the aforementioned short putt for a birdie at the 15th; stuck an approach three feet from the cup for his birdie at the 16th; drove the 17th and almost holed for a deuce and then followed a 275-yard drive to the 18th with an approach 2½ feet from the cup for his sixth birdie of the in-nine.

There are few more popular professionals in the game than the quiet-spoken, well-mannered Roy Bronsdon, and it was typical of him that after the completion of such a dazzling round that instead of waiting around for some compliments from his playing companions, Seward M. Patterson, Harry Bloomfield and Ben Rae, he merely said, "Goodbye, gentlemen; I'm a few minutes late for a lesson. I had a pleasant time"; and off he trudged for the practice tee.

Busy Instructor

Now the singular thing is that it was only the second mid-week round for Bronsdon at Brae Burn all season, for he is one of the busiest instructors in the game. I have an idea that it will mean a lot to him in future tournament play, for ever since he had a wrist injury a few years back he has been off form, well exemplified in the recent Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors, his old stamping ground, where in 1934 he won the State open title with a 287 total, inclusive of a 67 his third round. This year his four rounds were 77, 77, 79, 83, for a total of 316.

The 65 may be the very thing to restore his confidence, for his driving was superb, both for distance and accuracy, and his irons were better than in a long, long time. He always has had the potential ability, as proved by one round of 66 he had at Oyster Harbors; a 62 at Wianno, while he was pro there before going to Brae Burn, and a 63 at Southern Pines, N. C., in a pro-pro tournament which he and his partner won. After his 65 at Brae Burn he went to Blue Hills, in the late afternoon, and had a 74, playing the last five holes practically in the dark.

Here is the final touch to that 65. Seldom is it possible for an amateur to help anybody scoring that way, but Seward Paterson helped Bronsdon two strokes, believe it or not, for he registered deuces at the 6th and 8th holes. How did Harry Bloomfield and Ben Rae come out? Now, please; they're friends of mine.

Gunder Haegg Again Breaks World Record

STOCKHOLM, July 18 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, Swedish runner who with Arne Andersson has been making successful assaults on world track records the last few weeks, laid claim to another last night when he stepped 1,500 meters in 3:45.8.

The time was two seconds faster than the recognized international mark of 3:47.8 set up by England's Jack Lovelock in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin. Haegg, however, turned in a 3:47.6 performance last year but it has not been approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Haegg established an unofficial mile mark of 4:06.2 on July 1 and two days later lowered the two-mile standard to 8:47.8. Andersson also was clocked in 4:06.2 for the mile on July 9 after running second to Haegg in the latter's record smashing mile.

The race last night was the feature of a duel between the cities and the provinces in Stockholm Stadium. Andersson again ran second, stepping the distance in 3:49.2.

Indiana University's famous band, "The Marching Hundred," is organizing for Army service at Gunter Field in Alabama.

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Commerce and Finance

Roosevelt Expects Senate to Boost Taxes to Required Level

Business and Industry

Babson Sees Longer Work Hours Needed

By Roger Babson

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—For the past two weeks I have been visiting here in the city where I was brought up. In fact, I am writing this column in the house in which I was born and on the lot of land upon which the first Babson squatted. She was Isabel Babson who landed here in 1637. Let me add that one of my ancestors who lived in this twelve-room house had 21 children. He had a real hedge against both inflation and depression!

What changes do I notice here from year to year? The chief one—and this applies likewise to thousands of other cities—is the lack of enterprise. In fact, this was evident before the present War. The truth is that the money which was formerly risked in developing new industries nas, for the past ten years, been needed to pay new taxes. This is a very sad fact which must be corrected if cities like Gloucester are to thrive again.

Increased taxes have not cut living expenses but have come wholly out of money which heretofore went into new buildings, new factories, new ships, and other investments. This is the real reason for the unemployment which preceded the War and which is bound to come again, some time after the War, unless the taxes are greatly reduced.

Less Work — More Entertainment

I am troubled by the shorter hours which everyone — "except Mother" — is working. Stores which used to open at 7 a. m. do not open until 8:30 a. m. I called upon a prominent farmer on a July work day and found him and his family in bed at 7:30 a. m.! Yet, the night before he complained about the shortage of farm labor! Of course the labor unions are now powerful here; they also are helping to kill enterprise.

Fifty years ago we all went to bed fairly early—very few were on the streets after dark. Now Main Street is so full of cars, belonging to people attending the evening movies, that you can hardly get through. Although enterprise is dead, every form of entertainment is booming. A city progresses, however, through work, not through amusement.

I am especially troubled by the decline in church attendance. The Roman Catholic Church appears an exception; but most of the Protestant churches have very small congregations. A big church, which used to be packed during my boyhood days, and where on Sunday mornings you found the leading men of the city, now looks very forlorn. Yet, cities must have vital and growing churches in order to prosper in the long run.

The way chain stores have supplanted the local merchants is very noticeable. Moreover, the successful independent stores are mostly owned by Hebrews, Greeks, and Italians. This is no criticism of these races—in fact, it is to their credit. They have been willing to work harder and save money while the native people could not stand the gaff. These new races, moreover, are rightly having large families while the descendants of the old stock seem content with only one child or even none.

After the War—What?

"What has all this to do with business after the war?" you ask. Let me tell you. We can lick the Germans and Japanese during the war—but can we after the war? We can even disarm them; but this will not prevent them from working harder and longer than we do. This latter is what will count most after the war. We certainly will lose in the end unless we again encourage enterprise by reducing taxes, curbing labor unions, and teaching our children to do what they don't want to do when they don't want to do it!

The various New Deal programs of price-fixing, rationing, bonuses, pensions, short hours, double-time wages, leaf raking, free entertainment, food stamps, and raising taxes instead of babies might be okay if we were the only nation; but we are not. Every American and Canadian city must—after the war—sell its labor and its products in new world markets.

Some day we shall have tremendous competition from the people of Europe, Asia, and Africa. To these people, President Roosevelt has promised "freedom from fear and want." No tariff can then be high enough to keep out the products of our Allies—the English, Dutch, Russians, and Chinese—let alone the products of Germany, France Italy, and Japan. For a few years after the war, while Europe is recouping, business should be good; but only a return to real religion, hard work, longer hours, and free enterprise will prevent a later depression of tremendous magnitude.

N. Y. Curb Exchange Memberships Are Sold

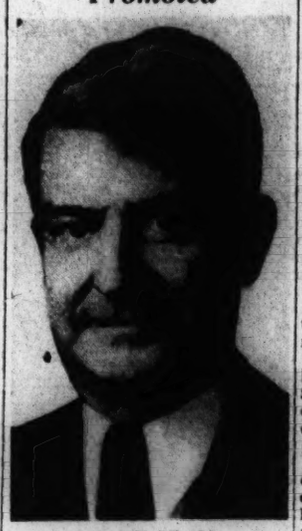
NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of three New York Curb Exchange memberships.

One was an ordinary deal while the other two represented the first to be sold by the Curb's chairman acting as trustee for disposal of inemberships transferred to him.

The first sales at $800, would be $50 lower than the last previous transaction. The others were at prices of $825.19 and $861.21.

The odd cents in the transactions were due to a new system used in computing the worth of delinquent accounts which the trustee might dispose of.

Promoted



George H. Minchin

Appointed Vice-President in charge of the operating department of the Santa Fe Western Lines, a newly established position. Mr. Minchin was formerly general manager of the lines.

Wholesale Prices Generally Steady In July 11 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices in primary markets continued steady during the week ended July 11, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series remaining unchanged at 98.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the United States Department of Labor reported.

Prices for important agricultural commodities, including grains, hogs, cotton, fresh milk at New York and for peanuts and sweet potatoes advanced during the week while prices for certain industrial commodities, particularly rosin, turpentine, Douglas fir timbers, and boxboard, declined.

In the past month the general level has risen only 0.1 per cent, the department reported. It is now approximately 12 per cent higher than a year ago at this time.

Average market prices for farm products advanced 0.6 per cent during the week while foods dropped 0.8 per cent. Textile products declined 0.5 per cent; building materials, 0.3 per cent; and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1 per cent.

(1926=100)	July 11 1942	July 4 1942	P.C. Changes to July 11 '42 from July 1942	July 1941
All commodities	*98.5	*98.5		+11.8
Farm products	105.5	104.9	+ 0.6	+24.1
Foods	98.7	99.3	— 0.6	+17.4
Hides & leather	118.9	118.9		+ 8.8
Textile products	96.8	97.3	— 0.5	+14.8
Fuel & light mtls	79.5	79.5		+ 0.5
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.5
Bldg materials	110.3	110.6	— 0.3	+ 7.7
Chem & allied	97.2	97.2		+14.2
Housefurnishings	104.5	104.5		+ 9.7
Misc commod	90.0	90.1	— 0.1	+10.2
Raw materials	99.8	99.9	— 0.1	+17.3
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 6.3
Manufact prods	*98.9	*98.9		+10.0
Com other than farm products	*97.0	*97.2	— 0.2	+ 9.2
Com other than farm and foods	*98.0	*98.1	— 0.1	+ 7.3

*Preliminary

Scrap Metal Drive Advertising Program Approved by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP) — Final details of a $2,000,000 national advertising campaign, designed to stimulate the flow of scrap metal into war production, were approved by the War Production Board.

The campaign will begin July 20, involving newspaper advertisements in every state, trade papers, magazines and radio stations.

The fund for the drive was contributed chiefly by the iron and steel industry and the campaign will be sponsored by the American Industries' Salvage Committee, organized from the industries affected at the request of WPB's conservation division. This committee will select the advertising and the publicity mediums used.

Lane Bryant to Disburse $100,000 Worker Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lane Bryant directors have voted a $100,000 "melon" to be distributed among 1,400 employees in New York and 18 other cities. This payment, it was announced, will mark the beginning of a new and unique profit-sharing policy by which Lane Bryant will from now on disburse 10 per cent of its profits every six months to everyone in the firm's employ for one year or longer.

The most striking feature of the plan, said R. B. Malsin, president of Lane Bryant, is the basis on which profits will be shared. The payments, which will be made entirely in war bonds, will be scaled not according to the position of the employee but according to the number of years in service. One-half of the total amount will be paid into a new pension fund for employees.

The Lane Bryant stores, which did a total business of nearly 20 millions the past year, are located in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, and other cities.

Atchison Income Soars

CHICAGO (AP)—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway reported net income of $16,774,760, equal to $5.84 a common share, for the five months ended May 31. This compared with net income of $5,340,633 or $1.13 a common share in the first five months of 1941.

Vinson Seeks Quick House Action on Fees

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Quick House action on a bill outlawing commission fees on Government contracts was sought today by Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) of the Naval Affairs Committee as the Army, Navy and a grand jury moved simultaneously toward preventing agents' profits from boosting war costs.

These developments followed the committee's approval of the measure yesterday:

1. A Federal grand jury here indicted Alexander Stone, former $4,200-a-year FHA employe, on charges of obtaining commissions on war contracts while on the government pay roll.

2. Rep. Charles Faddis (D-Pa.), chairman of a House Military subcommittee, reported the committee had discovered that commissions amounted to $1,815,366 to agents on contracts totaling $16,793,850, and said that "only the surface has been scratched."

3. The Naval committee turned over to the Army, Navy, and the Justice Department "for any action they may deem necessary" data collected at hearings, during which four Washington firms of "sales engineers" acknowledged profits of close to $2,000,000 during the past 18 months.

4. Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) conferred with Mr. Vinson on the possibility of House action of the committee's bill next week, and the Georgian announced: "This is going to help the housing situation, because a lot of these five per cent, influence boys are going to move out of Washington right soon."

The bill won unanimous approval of the Naval committee after Robert E. Kline, advisor in the office of Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, declared that "it should be obvious that something is very wrong, and that quick action should be taken to stop profiteering at government expense."

SEC Calls Hearing On 'Victory Series' Term Filed by Firm

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—In one of the first cases of its kind in wartime, the Securities and Exchange Commission directed a hearing to determine whether the term "victory series" of securities as used by an investment company in a registration statement is misleading.

Sponsor of the series is the National Securities and Research Corporation of (120 Broadway) New York City, which proposed a $7,827,380-share issue to finance acquisition of stocks and bonds in a "national securities series" including the "victory series."

The SEC in its order for the hearing July 27 said it had "had reasonable cause to believe" that the registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 "includes untrue statements of material facts and omits to state material facts. . . ."

In its prospectus, the investment firm under the heading "investment objectives" stated that the "victory series" was an investment "in a diversified group of domestic and foreign securities, Government obligations, corporate bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks, which may be expected to produce a reasonable income and benefit especially, as the result of victory by the United Nations."

On the company's list of eligible obligations under the "victory series" which it could purchase were issues of several countries now occupied by Axis forces. These include Greece, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia, France, the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies and Poland. Other foreign issues included those from Russia, Sweden, Australia, Great Britain, China.

The SEC also will consider at the hearing various financial phases of the registration.

Power Production Up in July 11 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric energy production in the week ended July 11 totaled 3,428,916,000 kilowatt hours, a slight increase from the previous week and 7.9 per cent more than in the comparable 1941 week.

A week earlier the total was 3,424,188,000 kilowatt hours and in the 1941 week production was 3,178,054,000 kilowatt hours.

The Pacific Coast continued to show the greatest gains over 1941 in a regional analysis with an increase of 18.5 per cent. The Southern states section distributed 14.6 per cent more power than a year ago, Rocky Mountain 4.8, Central Industrial 4.1, Mid-Atlantic 3.6, New England 3.3, and West Central 2.9.

June Shoe Production Slightly Under 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tanners Council of America estimated production of shoes in June totaled 40,000,000 pairs, compared with 40,463,000 pairs turned out in the like month of 1941.

Production in the first six months was estimated at 250,939,000 pairs, an increase of 2.5 per cent over 244,914,000 last year.

Canadian Wheat Stocks Off

CHICAGO (AP)—Visible stocks of Canadian wheat on July 10 totaled 404,134,905 bushels compared with 405,554,307 bushels on July 3, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada reported. The barley visible supply totaled 5,916,652 bushels, oats 3,491,193, rye 3,117,453 and flax 1,118,281.

Rapid Trend Toward Subsidies Serious Aspect of U.S. Economy

By George Erieson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of subsidies promises to become one of the leading foci of debate in political and economic circles. It lends itself to endless argument because the pros and cons are so intertwined with the problem of national interest versus self-interest. Not all subsidies are an unmitigated evil; witness the long-established payments to the Post Office department. Then there are those which may be described as being of mixed good, in which category falls the farm parity price program. To finish the comparison, one may include the silver subsidy as being without any merit whatever.

Subsidies are in their very nature a resort to uneconomic procedures; palliatives which proponents curiously argue are of temporary nature only. They are presumed to be justified by untoward conditions which cannot satisfactorily be met without undue hardship or loss. They are often defended by disinterested officials as the only expedient available, such as for instance, the proposal in Congress to give financial aid to some 24,000 small enterprises which have been unable to fit themselves into the war program and which otherwise would have to liquidate. Then there is the situation where railroads may get subsidies because it costs $200 to $400 more per car to carry petroleum products to the Eastern Seaboard than the oil or gasoline will bring at present price ceilings.

Statutes Lag in the Race

What such conditions indicate, of course, is that the times are very much "out of joint." War has thrown most economic relations askew. The law of supply and demand has been sidetracked. The controls inaugurated to allocate goods and to prevent money from becoming of less worth have worked unevenly like poorly adjusted brakes. As the war's effects become more severe constantly but in unequal degree throughout the social strata and in different areas, legislators are engaged in a losing race to change statutes fast enough to remedy the inequalities. Hence, the expedient of subsidies is brought out, though it is by no means a new procedure. In fact, it dates back hundreds of years. But at its best it is always an admission of the failure of existing machinery to function adequately. At its worst it is the exactions of a pressure group able to obtain favors by influence, propaganda, political threat.

Subsidies must in the main be regarded as barnacles on the ship of state. Though labelled as temporary, they tend to become permanent because it is human nature to try to keep what one has obtained. They foster the belief that a certain group has an inherent right to special treatment; the favor accorded becomes by mere passage of time a right which the vested interest will defend.

Out of the Public Purse

There are not many associations which cannot be charged with exerting pressure to obtain favors from legislatures. History of every nation, including that of the United States, abounds in examples of the parcelling out of special benefits not susceptible of having been awarded with an eye to the public interest. Pressure groups operating in the country have more than doubled since 1929. Among the most influential today are the various business and trade associations, the farm organizations and the labor unions.

The subsidies granted to manufacturers to enable them to sell at a profit under the imposition of a price ceiling, to farmers so as to give them a return on their products equal to the 1909-1914 level, to unionized labor in the shape of a wage increase to meet increased costs of living, are essentially all of a piece. That is, the extra costs that these subsidies entail come almost entirely out of the public purse. They can come from nowhere else. In the case of the wage rise, it apparently comes out of the profits but as the Government's tax program will take 87½ per cent of profits, then 87½ per cent of the wage increase will be paid by Uncle Sam.

In whatever shape subsidies appear, their effect is to drain off actual current or future buying power from the people at large. It doesn't alter their insidiousness to argue that it is better to pay a bounty to high-cost producers than to allow a general rise in the price level. They have a political side that is very hard for legislatures to ignore. That's why integrity should be at least on a par with intelligence in a legislator's qualifications.

Among the subsidies which are acknowledged today by most observers to be unjustifiable is that on silver. With the market around 35 cents an ounce, the Government continues to pay 71 cents an ounce for it. And that isn't the worst of it. The nation needs silver now for the war effort to replace copper in part. And can Uncle Sam get it? The silver bloc says no. Neither will it let any of the vast and unused silver hoard be sent to several United Nation countries asking some of the stock. These silver senators are afraid it will debase the currency.

Farm Subsidy Criticised

The subsidy to farmers is coming under increasing criticism, more particularly as the farm bloc opposed to the last minute the Administration's request to allow federally-held wheat to be sold for feed at 83 cents a bushel instead of $1.34 a bushel, the so-called parity price. To make assurance doubly sure, an agriculturally-minded House committee approved a bill providing government loans at 100 per cent of parity prices on crops of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts. So it won't matter what ceilings Mr. Henderson puts on farm products. The farmers can get parity prices at any time.

The whole conception of a fixed price for the products of one segment of the population, based on a favorable period acceptable to them, may eventually be found untenable under the stress of war. There are scores of millions who have no guarantee, supported by the U. S. Treasury, that their earning power must not decline but must advance to a predetermined and satisfactory level.

That the idea of subsidies as a sort of cure-all for financial deficiencies is spreading, is shown by the action of 14 mayors meeting in New York City last week in asking for Federal aid for their municipalities. It is a tendency that should be frowned upon. Subsidies are an invitation to skate along on thin ice. They tend to weaken the fibre of a community or an industry. They foster the inclination to disregard the need for self-denial. They should be used sparingly, and then only as a short-time technical device, pending fundamental treatment. In essence, they are handouts, having all the earmarks of a soft economy. It is perhaps too much to hope that they will have a rapid disappearance in the postwar economy. But their demise will indicate that trade, industry and agriculture, though interlinked, are once more "on their own."

Buick Experts Develop Steel Shell Cases for Guns, Saving Much Copper

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Working with a special ordnance-industry committee under the direction of Maj. L. H. Campbell, chief of Army ordnance, Buick engineers have co-operated in perfecting a method for the manufacture in mass production of steel shell cases in the larger calibers and a big production program has been launched by this manufacturer.

This was disclosed by Harlow H. Curtice, Buick president, with the approval of the War Department.

Mr. Curtice said that the new process, which parallels other important steel shell case developments accomplished by the committee, will result in the saving of millions of pounds of copper and other critical metals and will protect Uncle Sam's gunners against shortage of heavy ammunition due to scarcity of those metals.

"Tests in quantities already have been successfully concluded and steel shell cases now are being turned out on an accelerating production basis," Mr. Curtice said.

The Buick process produces a shell case capable of withstanding the high pressure of gunfire, capable of easy loading and ejection from the gun chamber, meeting the requirements of operation in both hot and cold guns and free from spark hazard.

The development, Mr. Curtice said, has been applied to several sizes of artillery shell cases for the Army, including anti-aircraft shells, and the process is applicable to all the larger caliber shells. The method has been made available to the Government for use by other shell manufacturers.

Pine Oil Price Ceiling Dropped to Oct. '41 Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration rolled back prices of natural and synthetic pine oil to levels prevailing in October, 1941.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said pine oil, an important war chemical, could not be priced satisfactorily under the General Maximum Price Regulation which uses highest March levels, since some producers had advanced their prices before March to "uneconomically high levels."

This resulted, he said, in a price "squeeze" on manufacturers of insecticides and disinfectants who are large consumers of pine oil.

The ceiling price for "basic pine oil" which is defined as all natural pine oil, was set at 55 cents a gallon in tank cars, at the plant. Under the General Maximum Price Regulation, the ceiling for this oil — based on the individual seller's highest March price, ranged from 50 cents to $1.04.

U. S. to Buy Mexico's Exportable Alcohol Supply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has agreed to buy Mexico's entire exportable surplus of alcohol up to the end of February, 1943, The State Department disclosed.

It announced an agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Sociedad Nacional Productores de Alcohol of Mexico under which all the alcohol Mexico can offer will be purchased at 40 cents a gallon f. o. b. Laredo, Texas.

Senate Seen Revising Tax Total Upward

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Apparently convinced the House would make no major changes in the biggest tax bill in the nation's history, Administration leaders today centered their revision hopes in the Senate.

As the House began the final day of debate before voting on the $6,144,000,000 measure Monday, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, indicated the Senate contemplated major changes when he forecast a vote in that chamber would not be taken before late August or early September.

Would Boost Tax Total

Just what changes Senator George and Administration leaders had in mind they would not disclose, but after a White House conference with President Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, the Georgian said certain inequities in the bill should be corrected to bring the total expected yield up to the Treasury goal of $8,700,000,000.

Speculation as to what changes the Administration desired centered around increases in corporate tax rates and a return to the controversial mandatory joint income tax return for married couples.

The House Ways and Means Committee once approved the mandatory return principle only to reverse itself later.

Under House procedure, no amendments can be offered to the bill except those proposed by the commitee, and commitee members said none but minor changes was likely.

The Joint Return Fight

Impetus to a renewed drive for mandatory joint returns was given in revelations by House Naval and Military committees of huge fees made by agents for obtaining war contracts. In some of these cases, it was charged, the fees were split among members of a family.

Without mandatory joint returns, Rep. John J. Cochran (D-Mo.) told the House yesterday, it would be difficult for the Government to recapture much of this money.

Probably the only change the House will have an opportunity to vote on Monday will be a proposal by Rep. Harold Knutson (R-Minn.) to hike the excess profits tax and to lower the normal and surtax on business. Mr. Knutson has served notice he would move to recommit the bill with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee to make the changes, and on his motion the membership will get a chance to vote.

Committee members said the bill would go through virtually as written, probably late Monday.

Distributors Aided By Readjustment Of March Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has taken steps to permit adjustment of ceiling prices for storekeepers, wholesalers and manufacturers who sold at abnormally low prices during March because of special merchandising deals or temporary price reductions.

A number of manufacturers and dealers, especially in the food and drug trades, offered merchandise at low figures in March through "combination sales," "one-cent sales," or special discounts. Under the general price ceiling, their ceilings were frozen at those abnormal levels, OPA explained.

Under a new amendment, firms or stores caught with abnormally low prices in this manner may raise their ceiling to the highest price at which the commodity was delivered in the 30 days immediately preceding the temporary reduction.

The amendment requires the seller to report any such adjustment to OPA within ten days, and OPA reserves the right to alter the adjusted price at any time.

Tri-Borough Bridge Traffic Off 25 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Traffic on the five bridges operated by Triborough Port Authority declined 25 per cent in the first six months of 1942 from the same period a year ago, the semi-annual statement of the authority disclosed today. In May and June, there was a decline of 40 per cent from the volume handled in those months in 1941.

In spite of the falling off in traffic, officials said, present rate of earnings was sufficient to meet all requirements, including interest and amortization on the outstanding bonds.

Equity Corp. May Use Bank As an Investment Adviser

NEW YORK (AP) — Stockholders of the Equity Corporation, one of the largest management type investing companies, will vote at a special meeting Aug. 11 on proposals to employ the Empire Trust Company as investment adviser for $80,000 annually.

David M. Milton, president, said the proposed expenditure would not greatly exceed the cost of running its present investment department and would provide a satisfactory source of information and recommendations during wartime.

Under the proposal Empire Trust would employ 12 members of Equity's present investment staff to augment its investment advisory corps.

Aircraft Official

T. E. Tillinghast

Elected Vice-President and a director of the United Aircraft Service Corporation, a subsidiary of United Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Tillinghast, who has been with United Aircraft since 1929, has been sales manager of Pratt & Whitney, a position which he will retain.

Sale of Kansas Utility's Properties Approved by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved the sale of Southeastern Kansas properties of the Kansas Utilities Company to the Continental Gas & Electric Corp. for $2,300,000.

Continental will transfer the properties to Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc., a subsidiary organized by Continental for this purpose.

Continental is a registered holding company in the United Light & Power Co. system. Kansas Utilities is a subsidiary of Community Light & Power Co.

The purchase is part of a program by United Light & Power to conform with a geographical integration order of the SEC.

The properties, adjoining the service area of Kansas City Power & Light Company, principal operating subsidiary of Continental, consist of electric facilities serving about 10,000 customers in Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Linn, Miami, Neosho, and Woodson Counties.

Continental also will acquire certain non-utility properties of Kansas Utilities, including an ice plant at Chanute, a refrigerating storage plant in Burlington, and a steam heating system in Fort Scott.

Eastern Kansas will finance the acquisition of the properties by the sale of $1,250,000 of common stock to Continental for $1,500,000 cash and the sale of $900,000 of first mortgage bonds to an insurance company.

The SEC also gave Kansas Utilities a year to dispose of its interests in its ice and cold storage business.

Senate Votes Florida Canal, Pipeline Plan

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The hope for eventual relief on the oil and gasoline hungry Eastern Seaboard was held out today through Senate approval of a $93,000,000 appropriation for construction of a barge canal across North Florida, and a series of pipelines.

The bill, which also authorizes improvement of the Gulf Coast waterway along the Texas coast, returns to the House for concurrence in minor amendments.

By only a one-vote margin the Canal proposal remained in the bill. With Vice-President Wallace breaking a tie, an amendment to strip the canal from the bill was rejected 31-30.

$44,000,000 for Canal

Passage of the entire bill then came on a voice vote.

Of the total sum, $44,000,000 would be spent on the canal, $10,000,000 for a series of pipelines across Florida; $13,000,000 for a pipeline from North Mississippi to Savannah, Ga., or Charleston, S. C., and $26,000,000 for extension of the Gulf-coast waterway from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, Texas, and for deepening of waterway between Appalachee Bay, Florida, and Corpus Christi.

Long-time opponent of the Florida Canal, either in ship or barge form, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) said:

"The country looks upon the Florida Canal as the supreme boondoggle of all time."

To Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla) and Andrews (D-Fla) construction of the canal and the pipelines "will tremendously aid the East."

Many attacked the canal plan on the grounds it would take too long to build and would use critical materials needed in the war effort.

Sees Postwar Benefit

While Senator Vandenberg contended the canal would take three years to construct, some Senate advocates of the project estimated from one to two years.

Proponents contended it would be of eventual value in providing a missing link connecting the Atlantic and Gulf Coast waterways, and would have immense value in aiding the Nation's postwar economy.

Some opposition was leveled at the plan to spend $10,000,000 for pipelines across Florida, because authority already has been granted by the oil co-ordinator for the laying of an 8-inch line across the northern half of the State at a cost of $3,000,000.

To this proponents replied that the larger sum provides for more than one line and will increase the amount of oil or gasoline reaching the Atlantic seaboard in the Jacksonville-St. John's River area.

Meanwhile, Senator Andrews disclosed that another canal project was under consideration—that of cutting a 12-mile link between the St. John's River and the Indian River in Florida to provide a new inland channel.

Youthful Chemist's Rubber 'Discovery' Not New but Washington Grateful

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Nine-year-old Kennard Clark didn't solve the nation's rubber shortage as he had hoped—but he had a letter of gratitude from Washington for his patriotic effort.

Kennard, fifth grade student with an enthusiasm for chemistry, was experimenting last month. He sliced a hunk out of his plastic belt, melted it with a mixture of sulphur and discovered the result was a rubber like substance.

The youngster immediately wrote President Roosevelt, explaining his "discovery" and giving the recipe to his country with the hope "it would solve the rubber problem."

R. F. Wolf, Assistant Chief of the War Production Board's synthetic rubber section, eventually got Kennard's letter. In a sympathetic reply Mr. Wolf explained that what Kennard had "discovered" was a substance already in use as a rubber substitute for wire insulation, raincoats and other essential uses.

Then Mr. Wolf added that he was "certain that President Roosevelt would be as grateful as I am for the interest you have shown in the problem.

"Many people who are a great deal older than you might well profit by your example and try to be helpful instead of constantly complaining and criticizing," he added.

Equitable Insurance Sets New Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The Equitable Life Assurance Society announced it had a total of $7,803,585,000 in life insurance in force June 30, a record high representing an increase of $196,282,000 in the first six months of 1942.

Thomas I. Parkinson, President, said the company had bought $279,499,215 in government bonds during the six months.

In the same period the society's assets rose to the record total of $2,824,561,646 on June 30, an increase of $84,000,000 compared with Dec. 31, 1941.

Canadian Newsprint Use In U. S. Below Year Ago

MONTREAL (Canadian Press)—The Newsprint Association of Canada reported total apparent newsprint consumption of all United States publishers in June was 296,393 tons or 26,886 tons less than in the comparable month of 1941.

The cumulative decrease for the first six months of 1942, compared with a year ago, was set at 4.4 per cent.

The association estimated newsprint stocks of United States publishers had increased 19,428 tons in June to 633,608 tons at the end of the month. At the end of June, 1941, the total was 400,714 tons and a year earlier 391,658 tons.

Shipments from Canada during the first half of 1942 furnished 71 per cent of the United States supply, the report said, compared with 68 per cent in the first half of 1941.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	100,000
Previous day's sales	282,770
1942 volume to date	57,039,230
1941 volume to date	130,921,935

Market Trend Down in Slow Trading Today

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Irregularly lower price tendencies, without any real selling pressure, ruled today's brief stock market proceedings.

While scattered favorites managed to add minor fractions, numerous leaders were unchanged or off a shade near the final hour.

Brokers blamed buying timidity mainly on inflation and anti-inflation confusion. There also still was little in the Russian war news to promote bullishness and speculative forces inclined to trim commitments further for week-end protection.

Stocks on the offside at intervals included U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Standard Oil (NJ), Loew's, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, American Smelting, General Electric, American Telephone and Westinghouse.

Moderate resistance was exhibited by Anaconda, Texas Co., Bethlehem, General Motors, and Goodrich.

Bonds and commodities were a trifle uneven.

Prices traced a slightly ragged pattern today in quiet bond market dealings.

Most changes were small fractions and coherent group movements were lacking in the final hour.

In the foreign division loans of Australia moved a point or more higher, though turnover was small. Cuba 4½s of '77 also added about a point.

U. S. Governments, practically ignored in listed dealings, were very steady in the counter market.

Showing small advances in the corporation category were Santa Fe general 4s, Consumers Power 3½s, Southern Railway consolidated 5s and Western Pacific assented 1st 5s.

Unchanged or a bit lower were U. S. Steel 2s, Wabash 4½s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Republic Steel 4½s.

Municipal, Housing Offerings Next Week Total $40,478,000

NEW YORK (AP)—New bonds and notes totaling $40,478,000 will be offered next week by 42 municipalities and public housing authorities, the Daily Bond Buyer reported.

This would compare with this week's offerings of $84,586,075 and the weekly average thus far in 1942 of $25,412,776.

Housing authorities again account for the major portion of the total, a group of 26 units planning to offer about $32,500,000 notes and other obligations.

One of the largest pieces of new financing will be undertaken by the Chester, Pa., Housing Authority which will offer $5,000,000 in notes Tuesday.

Another fair sized offering will be the State of South Carolina with $4,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness to be offered on Tuesday. Akron, Ohio, will receive bids Monday for $480,000 of refunding bonds.

Other housing notes to be offered at various times during the week include New York City, $1,806,000; Denver, Denver, Colo., $1,620,000, and Memphis, Tenn., $1,450,000.

The City of Wichita, Kansas, has awarded a new issue of $150,000 School District Number One refunding bonds to a group headed by Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and Estes, Snyder & Co., Topeka, Kansas, on a split bid that worked out to a net interest cost of 1.048 per cent.

The bonds mature serially from August 1, 1943 to that day in 1952.

Summit County, Ohio, will receive bids on August 3 for $440,000 of refunding bonds, interest not to exceed 6 per cent, maturing May and November 1944 to 1948.

The City of Waco, Texas, will receive bids on July 21 for $218,000 refunding and airport bonds now held by the City's sinking and interest fund. The obligations bear 2½ per cent interest and mature 1952 to 1971.

Bristol, Va., will offer $120,000 improvement bonds on August 5 with the intrest to be fixed by the bidders at not higher than 3 per cent.

Corporate Profits Reveal Shrinkages

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
May 31 year:		
American Gas & Elec	$2.56	$2.90
American Power & Light	4.14a	6.34a
May 31 half:		
International Shoe	1.08	.82
Western Union Tel.	2.65	2.91b
June 30 six months:		
Marine Midld. Corp.	.24	.21
Underwood El F.	.87	2.20
April 30 half:		
Celotex Corp	.69	1.07
Firestone Tire	1.97c	1.75c

a—On combined preferred stocks.
b—May 31 five months.
c—On Shares outstanding at close of respective periods.

Loan Bank Assets Rise

In its semi-annual report to shareholders, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of South Philadelphia reports total assets as of June 30, 1942, amounting to $5,237,110, the highest since establishment of the association more than eight years ago. This compares with $5,041,800 at Dec. 31, 1942, or an increase of $185,310 in the first six months of 1942.

OPA Ceilings Put on 1,700 Cotton Items

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — The Office of Price Administration fixed specific ceiling prices, in terms of dollars and cents, upon more than 1,700 individual cotton products Monday. The ceilings were mostly at manufacturing levels.

Covered by the new ceilings are various types of terry cloth towels, washcloths, bathmats and toweling; blankets made of cotton, cotton and 5 per cent wool, and of mixed cotton, wool and rayon; corduroy fabrics, ripcords, cottonades and other miscellaneous items.

The most important groups covered are the terry products, with prices named for 1,280 types, styles and sizes.

The new price order is effective at once, except with respect to blankets, blanketing and blanket-robe cloth. For the latter items, the new ceilings were declared effective as of last May 4.

Previously, prices for these products were calculated under a general formula which permitted each seller to use his own average price in effect in the period July 21-Aug. 15, 1941, plus 5 cents per pound of cotton content. The percentage adjustment was intended to cover the rise in the price of cotton between last summer and March of this year.

The dollars-and-cents prices now made effective were based on reports of sales by manufacturers and selling agents, OPA said. In some cases the new prices reflect the average price of the July 21-Aug. 15, 1941, base period, adjusted upwards for cotton content.

C. I. O. Attacks Tax Policies, Rationing And Price Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations said that President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program had been "lost, strayed or stolen."

A statement by the C. I. O. said the organization had accepted the seven-point program recommended by the President in April, including stabilization of wages and that the C. I. O. challenged others to do likewise, including "the executives of Little Steel companies and the great industries of America growing fat on war contracts, the commercialized and boulevard farms and Congressional spokesmen of all these groups."

A tax program suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as part of the anti-inflation program, the C. I. O. said, "has been twisted and distorted" until it now is a "soak-the-poor-and-spare-the-rich-program."

Rationing "has been done on a tid-bit basis with a clumsiness that has generated dissatisfaction and suspicion," the C. I. O. said, adding:

"OPA Administrator Henderson, instead of playing shortstop on the President's anti-inflation team, tried to play first, second, third, pitcher, catcher and coach. One day he appeared as an expert on taxation; the next day he fired salvos of statistics at the War Labor Board, attacking labor's requests for wage increases to keep up in a measure with the rising cost of living. As reported by the press, his heaviest fire was leveled again and again against labor. He has yet to devote equal attention to excessive war profits and bloated personal incomes.

Seaboard to Borrow For New Locomotives

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application covering the proposed financing of eight new Diesel locomotives at a total cost of $3,069,760.

Of this, 75 per cent would be obtained through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the sale of 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates. It is proposed to buy six freight locomotives, each having 5,400 horsepower, and two switching engines of 1,000 horsepower each.

Controllers Institute To Hold Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because solution of controllership problems is helpful to the prosecution of the war, the Controllers Institute of America is proceeding with plans for its annual meeting, to be held at The Palmer House, Chicago, Sept. 21 to 23, according to Arthur R. Tucker, managing director.

The tax session, scheduled for Sept. 23, will be organized and presided over by F. G. Hamrick of the American Smelting & Refining Co., who is chairman of the Institute's Committee on Co-operation with the Treasury Department. Ellsworth C. Alvord, Washington tax attorney, will be on this program, as will Maxwell E. McDowell, head of the tax department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Walter A. Cooper, partner of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., New York public accountants. Congressman John W. Boehne, Jr., will also be on the program.

E. W. Burbott of the A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, is convention chairman, and Frank L. King of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago, is chairman of the program committee.

Continued on Page 12

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Salaries List Shows Higher Pay Over 1940

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation of Bridgeville, Pa., paid its president, five vice presidents and a sales representative a total of $435,500 in 1941, an increase of $75,890 over 1940, one of the first annual reports filed by a steel company with the Securities and Exchange Commission showed.

Walter H. Baker, of Washington, Pa., president of Universal-Cyclops, got $80,000; E. L. Stockdale, of Pittsburgh, vice president and secretary, and Frank Garratt, Mt. Lebanon; J. O. Rinek, Washington, Pa.; U. S. Miller, Mt. Lebanon, all vice presidents, $61,000 each, increases of $11,000 each over their 1940 payments.

C. T. Evans, of Titusville, Pa., also a vice president, received $36,500 compared with $30,500 in 1940 and A. F. MacFarland, identified as district sales representative, $75,000, against $60,110 paid to an unidentified sales representative the previous year.

Increased Bonuses

The payments to Messrs. Baker, Stockdale, Garratt, Rinek and Miller included $45,000 each as bonus or share in profits, against $34,000 each received in 1940.

Among other executives who received substantial increases in 1941 was Bernard F. Gimbel, president of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., department store owners. Mr. Gimbel received $100,000, an increase of $17,400 over 1940.

Adam L. Gimbel got $100,000, including $40,000 as bonus or profit share, as president of Saks & Company, New York. He received $80,000 in 1940. Jacques Blum, president of Kaufman & Baer Company, was paid $85,000, including $35,000 as profit share or bonus, against the $69,166 he received in 1940. Frederick A. Gimbel, and Arthur C. Kaufman, executives of Gimbel Brothers, received $34,900 each as bonus or share in profits.

Other payments included:

Federated Department Stores, Inc.—Fred Lazarus, Jr., director and as vice-president of F. and R. Lazarus Company, $101,140; Simon Lazarus, director and as president of Lazarus Company, $100,660. Walter N. Rothschild, director and president of Abraham & Straus, Inc., $100,940.

William Filene's Sons Company—Edward J. Frost, vice-president and treasurer, $80,000; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president, $80,000; Harold D. Hodgkinson, merchandise manager, $39,375.

City Stores Company—George H. Johnson, president, Lit Brothers, $67,200; Walter T. Grosscup, vice-president, Lit Brothers, $40,210; Max Robb, merchandise manager, Lit Brothers, $50,696. Herbert J. Schwartz, president of both Maison Blanche Company and Maison Blanche Realty Company, $40,070.

Receives $50,140

Collins and Aikman Corp.—Willis H. McCullough, president and director, $50,140. William Van Schaick, vice-president and director, $30,455; Percy A. Legge, sales agent for yarn, $45,775; Whitworth F. Bird, employee and director, $26,480; Harry C. Kipke, sales agent, $32,829.

Sterchi Brothers Stores, Inc., New York—C. C. Rutherford, president, $40,000. Hawaiian Electric Company—Leslie A. Hicks, vice-president, general manager and director, $33,247. Bickfords, Inc., New York—Samuel I. Bickford, president, $32,350. Eversharp, Inc.—Martin L. Straus, president, $37,500, against $25,000 in 1940. Allied Products Corp.—Ralph Hubbard, president and director, $31,666. Casco Products Corp.—J. H. Cone, president, general manager and treasurer, $30,000. R. H. Sinclair, independent contractor, $31,900 as commissions.

Philadelphia Company—F. R. Phillips, president, $28,000; A. Louis Flynn, legal services, $59,200. American Export Lines, Inc.—William H. Averedale, president and chairman, $25,567; John E. Slater, vice-president and director, $25,308; John F. Gehan, vice-president, $21,583. Coty International Corp.—C. C. Valli, managing director of Coty, Ltd. (England), $24,925. R. Grellsamer, director and president of two affiliated companies, $21,664; Grover Whalen, director, $9,400.

Pennsylvania Electric Company—F. H. Harris, president, $16,448; W. A. Davies, treasurer, $8,267; W. C. Contum, operating manager, $6,483.

OPA Loosens Tool Price Ceiling Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacturers of new machine tools were authorized to enter into contracts and make deliveries at above-ceiling prices while awaiting rulings from the Office of Price Administration on petitions filed for price increases.

The amendment to the machine-tool price order was intended, OPA said, to "eliminate possible delays in entering into the production of critically-needed machine tools."

If the producers' petition for an increase is denied subsequently, in whole or in part, however, the contract price must be revised to conform with OPA's decision, and if necessary, refunds made to the purchaser.

FSCC Seen Purchasing Dehydrated Pork Soon

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Meat Institute said that "it is indicated that Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation officials have in mind purchasing considerable quantities of dehydrated pork at an early date."

While the FSCC has made large purchases of pork for lend-lease export, none of it has been dehydrated. Thus far FSCC dehydrated buying has been confined to relatively small amounts of beef.

"It seems probable," the institute said, "that later on considerable quantities of dehydrated pork may find their way to England and some of her possessions, and Russia, as well as to American armed forces overseas."

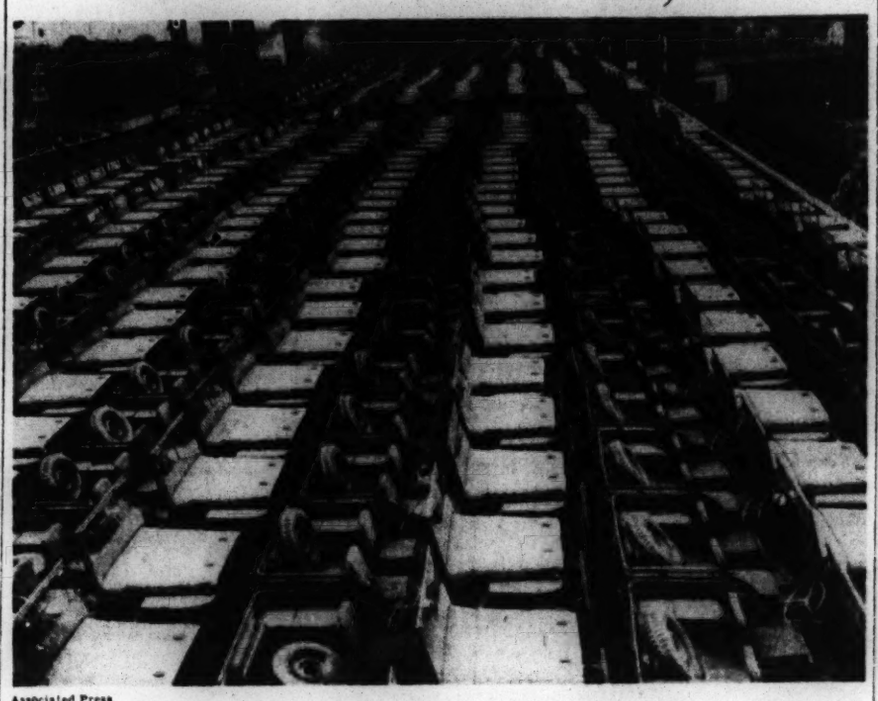
Brokers' Loans Increase $109,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $483,000,000 in the week ended July 15, an increase of $109,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Exchange Seat Price Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange membership has been sold for $34,000, unchanged from the last sale.

The Scout Car Does Its Part, Too



Associated Press

Production Scene in an American Factory

The United States Army's little scout car waits in droves atop the Willys-Overland plant in Toledo, Ohio, for shipment to the battlefronts of the world. The 2,154-pound Bronco rolls off an assembly line once devoted to turning out automobiles. In addition to parts made in this plant, the car is built from parts supplied by 850 subcontractors.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 2½s 63-58	109 29	109 29	109 29
1 2½s 67	100 16	100 16	100 16

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
5 Am & Foa P&g 2030	65½	65½	65½
1 Am T & T 3½s 66	107	107	107
1 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	91	91	91
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
1 Atl&Chs AL 4½s 64	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Atl & Birm 4s 33	25½	25½	25½
21 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76	73⅞	76
2 A C Line 4½s 64	60½	60½	60½
4 A C Line 5s 45	100	100	100
1 B&O 95 st A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
13 B&O cv 4s 48	21¼	21	21
5 B&O 4s '48	55½	55½	55½
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
3 Boston&Me 4½s '70	31½	31	31
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
2 Balyn Un Gas 6s 47	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Buf R&P 5?s	35⅝	35	35
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '54	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cen RR N J 4s '87	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 ChampionP&F 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
17 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4 CB&Q Jfg 4s '71 A	73½	73½	73½
2 Chi & E Ill inc '97	23½	23½	23½
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Chi I & L 5s '66	8¼	8	8
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s '37	36	34¾	36
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	30	28	28
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13	13	13
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93	93	93
1 Childs Co 5s '43	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 CCA&StL 4½s '77	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Cleve Term 4½s '77C	61	61	61
1 Col & So 4½s '80	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	U89⅝	89½	89⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 Con Edis 3½s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Crane 3½s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31½	31½	31½
11 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55	55	55
1 D&RG West 5s 55	3	3	3
10 Erie 4½s 2015	48¼	48¼	48¼
7 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98	98	98
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	65	65	65
2 Gen Stl Cast5½s49	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	79¾	79¼	79¼
7 Gt Nor 3½s 67	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Harlem R&P A 4s 54	73	73	73
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	102	102	102
5 Housatonic 5s 37	88	88	88
1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	103½	103½	103½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	41¾	42
25 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	46	46
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s ⅝	44	43⅞	44
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¼	43	43¼
9 IC&C&L&NO 5s 63A	47	47	47
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¼	27½	27¼
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Int T&T 5s 55	57	57	57
40 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Jones&Laugh813¼s61	96	96	96
1 KCP&S & Mem 4s 36	45	45	45
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49½	49½
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
9 M-K-T Tex 1st 4s '90	39½	39½	39½
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Mon WPa Pub Svs '65	109¾	109¾	109¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Mont Pow 3½s '66	105	105	105
3 Mor & Essex 3s '55	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Nat Dairy 3½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	107	107	107
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	47	47	47
1 NO Tex&M 5s '56C ct	43	43	43
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50½	50¾
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 NYC cn 4s '98	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 NYC 3½s '46	94	94	94
4 NYC cv 3½s '52	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	74¼	74¼	74¼
25 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62¼	62	62
2 NY Connect 3½s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112	112	112
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39½	39½	39½
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¾	37	37
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	30	30	30
2 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62	62	62
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pac G & E 3s 61	102¼	101¾	101¾
10 Para Pict 4s 58	99½	99½	99½
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101½	101½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	89	89
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	87⅞	87¾	87¾
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	30½	30½	30½
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85½	85½	85½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 St Nor Pac 4s 53	23¼	23¼	23¼
25 Republic Steel 4½s81	101	101	101
9 St L&F 4½s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 StL&SF4½s 78ct st	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Schenley Distl 4s 52	104	104	104
10 Seab Al cn 4s 45	8½	8½	8½
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
18 So Cal Pow 4s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 So Pac 4½s 81	50¼	50	50
25 So Pac 4½s 69	50¾	50¼	50¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 So Pac ctf 4s 49reg	56¾	56¾	56¾
20 So Pac 3½s 46	85¾	85¾	85¾
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53½	52¼	52¾
11 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 South Ry 4½s 56	85	85	85
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	89½	89½	89½
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	60	59½	59½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 U S Steel 2s 63	101	101	101
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	96¼	96	96
6 Wabash 4½s 81	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 Wabash 4s 81	24¼	24¼	24¼
11 Wabash 4s 71	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	101	101	101
5 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 West Penn P 3½s 66	111	111	111
1 West Shore 4s 2361	42½	42½	42½
1 West Sth 4s 2361 reg	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	30¾	30¾	30¾
6 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Westvaco Cn 5s 61	83	83	83
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Young S & T 3½s 60	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

21 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74	73¾	74
7 Australia 5½s 55	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Brazil C Ry 8s 52	62	62	62
2 Buen A 4½s 71	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s42	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Colomb 6 '61 Jan	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Cuba 4½s '77	74	73¾	73¾
3 Haiti 6s 52	66½	66½	66½
5 Norway 4½s '65	59	59	59
2 Queensld 6s 47	71	71	71
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	16	16	16

	Total today.	Year ago.
$1,696,000	week ago. $1,846,000	year ago.
$2,197,000	two years ago. $1,962,000	Jan. 1
to date. $1,174,286,100	year ago. $1,214,-	
144,550	two years ago. 1912,018,150.	

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Alum Co Am 3e	96	96	96
400	Am Cyan B (1.60)	35	35	35
300	Am Seal-Kap (.24g)	2	2	2
100	Arg Nat Gas			
100	Ark N Gas pf(.70x)	8	8	8
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	83	83	83
200	Barl&Steel A (1.20)	7½	7½	7½
200	Beech Aire	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Bliss&E W (.2)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Bown-Bilt W 1 pf	2¼	1¾	1¾
100	Brad Tr L&P .60e	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Brewst Aero .30g	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Buf N&EP pf 1.80	10½	10½	10½
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Carrier Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
75	Childs pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	41¼	41¼	41¼
30	Colum G & E pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
500	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Cong Roll & Rfl le	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Copper Range 1e	5	5	5
100	Creole Pet (.40e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Cuban Atl Sug (.1e)	12½	12½	12½
400	Duro-Test	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	East Gas & F	1	1	1
100	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
200	El Bond & Sh pf (8)	44	44	44
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	42½	41¾	42½
20	Emp G&F 6% pf	131	131	131
100	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	43½	43½	43½
20	Gen Shoe pf (6d)	44	44	44
100	Gilbert (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Gt Atl & P nv (3e)	67	67	67
400	Gulf Oil (1e)	32	31	31
200	Hecla Min (1½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Horn & Hard (2)	23	23	23
100	Humble Oil (1.40)	38½	38½	38½
100	Hygrade Fd	2½	2½	2½
25	Indus Finan pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Ins Co N Am (2¼g)	64¼	64¼	64¼
100	Int Hydro El pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Int Home Equ (.80)	7	7	7
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	85	85	85
200	Lake Shore M (b.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Lehigh Cafe (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Lehigh Coal & N (1.20e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
3400	Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
1900	t Mg Mg Corp (.4g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nat Cont (.1)	3½	3½	3½
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Nat Pet pf (.8)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	NEPA 6% pf (3d)	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	NE T&T (3½e)	85½	85½	85½
100	NJ Zinc (1½e)	56¾	56¾	56¾
100	Niles-Bem-P (.5e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Model Am Lt A Pw	2	2	2
70	N Ind PS 6 pf (4½d)	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Ohio Brass B (2)	15½	15½	15½
10	Ohio Pow pf (5½)	106	106	106
20	Pa P&L 7pf (7)	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	Pepperell (4e)	87½	87½	87½
100	Phelps T&R (.15e)	3	3	3
20	Pitts & Lake E (2e)	50½	50½	50½
300	Potrero Sugar	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	60¾	60¾	60¾
100	PKO opt war	¼	¼	¼
50	Ry&Lt Sec (.45e)	6	6	6
100	St Regis Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Sel Ind (al cl) (5½)	43	43	43
50	Sel Ind pf (5½)	42	42	42
200	So Coast	2¼	2¼	2
100	So Oil Ky	12	12	12
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Stein (A) & Co (1)	8	8	8
100	SuperiorOil Cal (.4g)	35½	35½	35½
100	Trans-Lux (.03g)	1	1	1
100	Tubize Chat A (3e)	33	33	33
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Li & P pf	17½	17½	17½
300	West Va C&C (1½e)	3¾	3¾	3¾

Total stock sales today, estimated, 17,000 shares; year ago, 36,305 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 As G & E a 50	9½	9½	9½
2 East G & F 4s 56 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Fed Water 5½s54	100	99¾	99¾
9 FlaP&L5s54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gen Pub S 5s 53	91½	91½	91½
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	101	101	101
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cen Ill E & G 3½s 64	104½	104½	104½
1 Cen St El 5s 48	5½	5½	5½
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	79	79	79
11 Cities Ser 5s 50	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Con G Balt 4½s 54	121	121	121
2 East G&F 4s 56 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Fed Water 5½s 54	100	99¾	99¾
6 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	101	101	101
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s 56 C	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s 54B	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Ind ve 5s 63A	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Inter Pow 6s 52	35	35	35
5 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
5 N Eng G&E 5s 50	46¾	46¼	46¾
2 N Eng G&E 5s 47	46½	46½	46½
2 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 N Eng Pow 5s 48	70	70	70
1 Okla Nat Gas 3½s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Okla P&Wat 5s 48	101	101¼	101¼
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pus SdP&L4½s50D	100	100	100
11 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	59	58¾	58¾
3 Stand G&E 6s 51	58¾	58¼	58¾
3 Stand G&E 6s 57	59	59	59
2 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Parana Braz 7s 58	20	20	20
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	16	16	16

Total bond sales today, estimated 120,000. Year ago, 367,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

WPB Restrictions On Inventories In Territories Ended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Restrictions on the size of inventories which may be built up by wholesalers and distributors in United States territories and possessions were removed by the War Production Board in an amendment to the suppliers' inventory order.

Unrestricted accumulation of supplies will be permitted, WPB said, because of the "current uncertainties of shipping and the fact that transportation facilities themselves act to limit the stocks of dealers reached only by sea routes.

No change was made with respect to domestic suppliers.

OPA Cuts Ceiling Prices On Copper-Alloy Scrap

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced reductions, effective Aug. 17, in the ceiling prices on 13 grades of copper-alloy scrap.

The reductions, ranging from one-fourth to one-half cent a pound in most instances, were intended to bring scrap prices into closer relationship with those of electrolytic copper, and with a proposed new price schedule for brass ingot, OPA said. The reductions, however, are less than the contemplated cuts for brass ingot.

The price adjustment will eliminate almost completely, OPA said, the present subsidy paid by the government-owned metals reserve corporation, for production of electrolytic copper from refinery brass scrap.

Buys $6,000,000 U. S. Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. reported that it had purchased more than $6,000,000 in U. S. Government bonds during the first half of this year and that ledger assets rose $10,030,000 in the same period to a total of $400,628,000 on June 30.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Asbestos Mfg Co pf	35c	Aug.	1	July 15
Gen Cable pf	$1.75	Aug.	1	July 25
Struthers Wells pf	31¼c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Irregular				
Fairbanks Co	10c	Aug.	1	July 22
Foote Bros G & Mch	50c	Aug.	1	July 27
do	25c	Nov.	2	Oct. 24
Louis & Nash RR	$3	Aug.	28	July 28
Morris Plan of Am	$2	Aug.	15	July 1
Phila Insul Wire	25c	Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Reduced				
Provident Tr Co(Phila)	$2.50	Q Aug.	1	July 21
Initial				
Worcester County Tr Co	60c	Aug.	1	July 31
Extra				
Carolina Ins Co	8c	Aug.	1	July 16
Regular				
Bliss (E W)	$1	S Sep.	1	Aug. 14
do	$1	S Sep.	1	Aug. 14
do 5 conv pf	62½c	S Sep.	7	Aug. 14
do 6 conv pf	75c	S Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Boston Fd	16c	Q Aug.	20	July 31
Bourjois, Inc.	$2.75 pf			
	$3	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Bway Dept Str, Inc.	25c	Aug.	1	July 22
Do cum pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 22
Carolina Ins Co	65c	S Aug.	1	July 16
Cincin Inter-Term RR pf	$2	S Aug.	1	July 20
Colgate-P-Peet	12½c	Q Aug.	15	July 27
Do cum pf	$1.06¼	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 5
Conn Lt & P Co	$2.40 cumpf	60c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 5
Do cum pf	56¼c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 5
Crown Ck & Seal Co. Ltd	50c	Q Aug.	15	July 31
Dix-Vortex Co	62½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Dun & Brad Inc	37½c	Q Sep.	10	Aug. 20
Eng P S $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 11
do $6.50 pf	$1.37½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 11
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 11
Fairbanks Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 22
Ferro Enam Corp	25c	S Sep.	10	Sep. 5
Foote Bros Gr & Mch Corp	50c	Aug.	1	July 27
do	25c	Nov.	1	Oct. 24
do pf	15c	Q Aug.	1	July 27
do cum conv pf	15c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 24
Granby Cons M&SP	15c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Hamilton N B (Wash).	50c	S Aug.	1	July 22
Kings Co Tr (NY)	$20	Q Aug.	1	July 25
Monmouth Cons Water Co pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Nat Paper & Type	25c	S Aug.	15	July 31
N Y Fire Ins Co	40c	S Aug.	1	July 20
Signode Stl Str	25c	Q July	31	July 27
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q July	31	July 27
Snider Pkg	25c	S Sep.	15	Sep. 4
South Carolina Power Co $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Strawbridge & Clo pf A	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Struthers-Wells pf	31¼c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Union Tr Co of Maryland (Baltimore)	25c	S Sep.	15	Aug. 26

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

London

The problem of the relation to increases in wages to the national expenditure and the threat of inflation has again come to the foreground with the demands for increases in some of the bigger industries.

The coal miners recently achieved two longstanding aims when an arbitration board granted them a national minimum wage and recognition of the adult status of underground workers at the age of

Local Classified

(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; discount ⅓ until Sept. 1st. 344 Com. Ave., Boston. Com. 2434.

FLOOR SERVICE

NEW FLOORS LAID
Old floors resurfaced—refinished.
Time payments. Call DUFFY, Mrs. 2418 (Mass.)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ABOUT HALF PRICE
81-68 Pepperell and Pequot product sheets, slightly irregular, all sizes, 89c each; hemstitched pillow cases, 23c; free delivery; money refunded.
THE ECONOMY
90-92-94 Broad St., Marlboro, Mass.; Tel. 1999
Est. 1902

HAND-HOOKED RUGS—Special sale at the CLARA RUG SHOP, 183 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.; open evenings; large selection.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston. Han. 4971

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo. 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM 8148

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—On Bay State Rd., knitting bag, navy blue, containing unfinished needlepoint tapestry; no value except to owner; reward; no questions asked. BEAcon 2334 (Mass.).

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3817

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee. Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban Branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0784

REPAIRING

CHAIRS Recaned, caning, weaving; reasonable. H. HERTLEIN, 254 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Com. 0238.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com. 188
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8:30 a. m.-6:30 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS of unmistakable quality
1900 2ND AVE. N.

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

MOBILE

For a Real Treat Try
Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

ALABAMA

MOBILE

(Continued)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1870

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 293 Dauphin Street

GAS APPLIANCE COMPANY
19 North Conception Street
Belmont 3068
Gas Appliances | Electrical Appliances
Natural & Butane Refrigerators & Radios
BUTANE GAS SYSTEMS

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 13th Street, BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Halifax Cleaners
Sixteen years in same location
ONE DAY SERVICE
126 Magnolia Avenue
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0163 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-8333

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS • FILMS • FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
139 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light
Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 3 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1132 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

IVES Certified **DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
SUMMER DRESSES IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS FROM $5.95
Travel and School Clothes from $12.95
Huntington Building, 2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St.
Phone 2-1589

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
4 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7030—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT
& GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 66-833, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

TAMPA

(Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS · DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Furniture for any home
Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1108 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone HI429

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
600 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

SUPER SERVICE MARKET
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches.
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
Call
MAIN 4100

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO & A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

(Continued)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

COLUMBUS

King's
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET, E. AST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Choice Luncheon Meats and
Home-Made Salads
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1911 ABERCORN

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE
& STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
FASHION CLEANERS
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm. Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m. Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Strümpfe in Allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 10

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Buhenbergpl. Berne.

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

BIEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

INTERLAKEN

SEIDENGESCHÄFT
M. TSCHUDIN
Jungfraustrasse 41
(SILKS)

Fish and Chickens
A. MICHEL A. G.
Comestibles Telephone 140

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Building
83-90 ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5161

MASKEW MILLER ART GALLERY
Original works by South African artists. Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African prints.
29 Adderly Street Cape Town

DURBAN

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls
Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 23280

THE **Moore Shoe**
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

(Continued)

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard, Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 28, City Market, W. McReynolds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

GLADDEN EVERY DAY
WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23851
Residence 22903

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330, West St.

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22283

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUMMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maidenform Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE
MODERN STORE

Rise Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P. O. Box 61077 and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
•
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
•
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 23/7265, 23/2062. P. O. Box 89
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6838

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and O. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kompasy Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7835

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements
Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 1213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183, St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss N. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
250 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
3 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6263

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
88 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9078

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Small Items for Collectors

How's the weather in your neighborhood? One hobbyist, a retired Texas accountant, will have no trouble checking this summer's warm temperatures. Nelms L. Owings has assembled a collection of 500 thermometers and can provide the temperature reading whether it be for an oven, chicken brooder, hot water, general atmosphere—Centigrade or Fahrenheit!

Thermometer Shapes

Collector Owings' thermometer room shows items shaped like harps, guitars, banjos, anchors, knives, hatchets and bottles. One entire wall is covered with thermometers shaped like keys. Capitals of the 48 states, Boys Town, Mexico, Alaska and other points are represented on the picture thermometers.

Writing instruments are plentiful in the home of Mrs. Minnie E. Klemp of Leavenworth, Kansas. The 500 pencils are shaped like bottles, baseball bats, bookmarks, nails, totem poles, bullets, golf sticks, ten pins, clothes pins, mallets, and the voluble Charlie McCarthy. Pencils have converged on Leavenworth from points afar.

A young member of an American bombing squadron forwarded one pencil which may have seen "action" against the enemy. Largest pencil in the collection is four feet long and three inches in diameter.

Postcard Collections

How about a postcard collection. With family members in military service traveling the world over and touching many colorful points the postcard becomes a handy item for telling many stories. It is inexpensive and each picture card adds something of value.

Carlton Carter of Santa Paula, California, possesses a collection numbering nearly 100,000. The Post Card Collectors of America is a tiny clan of hobbyists who pursue such specialties as cards featuring trees, maps, birds, cities, buildings, and many others.

Perhaps one of the most interesting sets is that owned by Mrs. Dora B. Lennox of Windsor, Conn. Famous trees are the subjects of cards collected by this hobbyist. Represented include the "tree that owns itself" in Athens, Georgia; the Charter Oak in Hartford, Connecticut; the General Custer Elm in Council Grove, Kansas; and the Banyan Tree, Tampa, Florida.

Would you like to have further information about postcard collecting? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Wide World

With the present gasoline and tire scarcity can it be possible that this is the destiny of the average family car? This automobile, evidently parked "for the duration" in a New York City lot, has acquired a new bonnet—a climbing vine. Weeds, too, are growing about the tires (very rare). Readers are invited to submit appropriate captions for the above photograph, and on Saturday, August 1, the best 10, with the names of contributors, will be published on this page.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among thy people.—LEV. 19:16

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: If the experienced editorialist says "unless our memory fails" he doesn't think so, having spent an hour and a quarter looking it up.

Detroit News: Along with all else, etiquette has suffered a war change. In this new chivalry, a fellow gets up and gives a lady his seat at a lathe.

Louisville Courier-Journal: When a man lets the baby have its own way, he's spoiling it; when he lets the wife have her own way, he's doing exactly right—according to the ladies.

In Lighter Vein

Isn't It So?

Speaker: "Friends, we have but one life to live."

Voice in Back Row: "That's all we can afford with living costs what they are."

A Loophole

Little Marjorie was very fond of talking. One day when some guests were expected for dinner her grown-up brother tried to impress upon her the necessity of speaking only when spoken to.

"All right," the child finally agreed, "but do please ask me some questions."

Daily Quotation

THOUGHT takes man out of servitude into freedom.—EMERSON.

Servicemen and Vittles

Mess Sergeants and their crews in the Army have learned some surprising facts about the men's preference in foods. For instance, they have discovered, contrary to popular belief, most men like their roast beef and steak well done, instead of rare—that soft boiled eggs are not generally liked—that soldiers will eat twice as many potatoes if they are French fried—that the men thoroughly enjoy pastry and without it their morale falls below normal—and that given a choice between a plain and a fancy food, they will almost invariably select the plain one, but will howl if not given a choice! Most of them like baked beans, steak, baked ham and apple pie. Soldiers from Louisiana demand chicory in their coffee while many of their Northern buddies drink their coffee black. Natives of Florida and New England eat lots of fish but all seem to like doughnuts, bacon and eggs. The lads from Dixie like their cornbread but few Yankees will touch it.—Cubic Feet.

Daily Anecdote

By Adoption

Horace Greeley has long and frequently been credited with having originated that famous bit of epigrammatic advice: "Go West, Young Man, Go West." But the credit rightfully belongs to another man—John L. B. Soulé, one-time editor of the Terre Haute Express. In 1851 the latter was visited by Richard Thompson, afterward Secretary of the Navy, who advised Soulé to go West and grow up with the country, and praised his talents as a writer.

"Why, John," remarked Thompson, "you could write an article that would be attributed to Horace Greeley, if you tried."

"No, I couldn't," replied Soulé. But he was finally induced to try.

He wrote a column on the subject under discussion, the opportunities offered to young men by the West, remarking that Horace Greeley had never given a young man better advice than that contained in the words: "Go West, Young Man." The advice was not attributed to Greeley, but was merely compared to what he might have said. So wide a circulation did it obtain that at last the New York Tribune, Greeley's own newspaper, came out with an editorial reprint of the Express article and the following footnote:

"The expression of this sentiment has been attributed to the editor of the Tribune erroneously. But so fully does he concur in the advice it gives that he endorses most heartily the epigrammatic advice of the Terre Haute Express, and joins it in saying, 'Go West, Young Man, Go West.'"

72,000 Degrees!

Soviet universities and advanced technical schools this spring awarded degrees to 25,000 engineers, 15,000 physicians, 24,000 teachers, 7,000 agricultural experts, and 1,000 art and theater students.

Patriotism

Dallas, Texas.

A Negro laundress was determined to buy her share of war stamps. She hit upon the plan of giving up the comfortable cottage that she had rented for many years and go and live with her daughter, there continuing the laundry work and putting the amount of money formerly paid for rent into the purchase of war stamps.

The time came when she gave her landlord notice. To her great surprise he told her to remain in the cottage, to go on with her laundry work and put the rent into savings stamps as she had planned.

As she stared at him in wonderment she was further surprised by his telling her that the cottage was hers and had been for many years. He explained that because of her faithful service to his family, his wife and he had decided long ago to give her the property. The deed was on record in the Court House.

She asked him why he had collected rent when he knew it was often difficult for her to have it ready. Then he told her that the rent he had collected had been deposited in a savings account in her name. He advised her to go on with her laundry work as heretofore but to carry out her plan of buying war stamps with the rent money.

Private Bucky— By Corp. Clyde Bartel

From "To Keep 'Em Flying," Miami Beach

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Congratulations* By LE PELLEY

THERE! WE'VE DELIVERED THE TIRES.. AND EVERYONE SEEMED PLEASED! BUT WHO IS THIS COMING?—
I'm THE MAYOR OF MIDDLEMEADOW.... I WANT TO PERSONALLY SHAKE YOUR HAND
.ULP..
MY..MY. I GUESS I'VE MET NEARLY EVERY ONE IN TOWN ....
BUT COME—WE MUST GET BACK!! IF I SEE ANY MORE PEOPLE I WON'T BE IN GOOD STANDING AS A HERMIT!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Don't Jump at Conclusions Like That!* By RODGERS

Today I started to tell Sponge all about my adventures in Florida-
But, shucks, I didn't get very far-
I was just beginning to tell her how wonderful it was down there when I happened to mention I didn't have a single soap-and-water bath all winter!
"Well!" she interrupted. "THAT'S certainly nothing to boast about!"
And off she walked before I had a chance to explain that I went swimming in the ocean every day!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Somebody Got There First* By THE HAGERS

"Robot, perhaps this greasy field," Said I, "your missing foot will yield."
With every step the robot duck Would shout, "Help, Waddles! I am stuck!"
At last I found a hardware store. The owner met me at the door.
"We have no metal you can use. What's more, we have no bolts and screws."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Skyrocket Stabilization

The National War Labor Board's "wage stabilization" formula bears evidences of having been an afterthought—a mechanism employed to justify its 44-cents-a-day increase for 157,000 "Little Steel" workers in view of the Administration's renewed effort to check inflation through wage control.

The Board announced as part of its suddenly proclaimed policy that "those groups whose peacetime standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards re-established as a stabilization factor." It seeks to stabilize wages in relation to the cost of living on January 1, 1941—a date apparently arbitrarily chosen.

In view of this opening to organized workers of a way to increase their already relatively high level of earnings, the remark of the WLB chairman that the policy should "lead to a 'terminal' for the tragic race between wages and prices" seems incongruous. Rather than to a "terminal," the WLB scheme seems to lead into a railroad yard with a multitude of confusing switches and sidings.

What has been done for "Little Steel" workers doubtless must now be done for those in "Big Steel," who number over twice as many. Pending also are demands for other hundreds of thousands employed by the "Big Three" of the automobile world, all now engaged in war work. And this may be "only the beginning."

If any class of workers deserves wage increases it is not so much the union workers in war industries as the great body of unorganized employees in all lines, whose earnings have only in rare instances been enhanced. Yet it is these other workers—along with small business men, farmers, and all not engaged in war work—who will be asked to foot the bill for the organized employees of war industries. For it is the Government which must provide the cash for these "stabilization" increases to be granted under the WLB's new policy, and the Government is the taxpayers.

Apparent hesitation on the part of the Executive, coupled with the known unwillingness of Congress to freeze wage schedules, has now brought about a chaotic situation. The President is definitely on record in favor of wage stabilization, but nothing in any of his pronouncements on the subject would lead one to believe that by "stabilization" he meant "boosting wages." Yet WLB, the President's own creation, appears to be doing its best to aggravate the situation which he has sought to avoid.

The Dominion of Canada stabilized first and allowed for increases to meet the cost of living thereafter. The War Labor Board has the cart before the horse.

Regal Tender

The moon may be down over Norway, but few are the Norwegian homes that will not catch some heartening gleam across the seas from the candles on King Haakon's birthday cake. For the birthday of the monarch on August 3 is to be observed by the completion of a fund now being collected by American Friends of Norway, Inc., to provide, under the direction of the King, equipment and supplies for the gallant Norwegians now struggling to regain the freedom of their homeland.

In joining this tribute to Norway's democratic ruler, Americans have an opportunity not only to express their appreciation of the courageous stand taken by the Norwegian people as a whole, but to further the effective part that country is playing in the war effort of the United Nations. While the Government-in-Exile carries on from London, the Norwegian merchant fleet, which, despite heavy losses, still numbers around 700 ships and 25,000 sailors, is performing an invaluable service. To Great Britain alone it brings great quantities of war imports. The Norwegian Navy is operating with the British in channel patrol service and elsewhere, and men from Norway are serving in the army, in the air, and in commando units.

Meanwhile, on the home front, the heroic resistance to Nazi domination and the liberty-destroying edicts of the oppressors, displayed by bishops, clergymen, teachers, judges, businessmen, workers, and home folks, young and old, has won the admiration of the entire freedom-loving world. Those who wish to, may give concrete evidence of this admiration by contributing to the "King Haakon Birthday Fund."

It's the Little Things

It wasn't the $2.09 that bothered us. It was the fact that the gum was on the wrong side of the stamp. If we were making planes and tanks that badly . . .

So of course we were delighted with the new auto-use stamps with the stickum where the stickum ought to be. We also had been a bit disturbed because the first ones were transferable; on the new stamps ($5, please) there was a place for us to write the number of our very own 1937-model Whatzis.

After all, it is a wonderful country. We may bungle. But we don't have to live forever in the midst of our bungling. In a dictatorship, if some bureaucrat puts the adhesive on the wrong side, it stays on the wrong side. That's one of the reasons we are sticking up for democracy.

Soldiers *or* Politicians

Public servants—sometimes known as office holders—often have important work to do. It may be of a nature and importance to warrant an X card. Certainly members of Congress who have not proved themselves military geniuses would ordinarily consider their legislative services more vital than the duties of a captain or major. For the same reason mechanics or other key men in war production are frequently deferred in the draft. Common sense lies therefore behind the presidential order placing members of Congress on the inactive list.

But much more than the simple question of greatest ability is involved. In peacetime members of Congress, particularly those on the military and naval affairs committees, often wield as much influence over the careers even of generals and admirals as do their superior officers. In wartime it may be difficult for the generals and admirals to forget the political rank and power of a Congressman-lieutenant (junior grade) or Senator-captain. An equally bad situation arises when the erstwhile soldier uses his uniform to win preferment at the polls.

Yet there may be value in members of Congress knowing from experience what the Army and Navy do. For this, why wouldn't it be useful for Congressmen who have proved their military interest in peacetime to be attached to various military and naval units temporarily as observers?

Of course no rule will prevent the abuses of political soldiering. But a more conscientious patriotism among our soldier politicians and a less sentimental attitude among voters will help. They can give real support to the purpose of the inactive rule for Congressmen—and extend it to local offices—by insisting that public servants shall be either soldiers or politicians, not both at the same time.

The people should respect the official who feels he must serve in uniform, provided he dodges no previously assumed obligations. But they need not take war service as proof of statesmanship. And they should protect the official who has continued in unspectacular but essential work against a postwar crop of candidates who will appeal as war heroes. With some sectors of the home front today requiring much selfless courage and sacrifice, it should be easier to debunk political soldiering and properly appreciate true service, in or out of uniform.

Freezing for Economy

The Green Mountain State has justifiably earned its reputation for official and individual thrift. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn from the Department of Agriculture that Vermont is leading New England in the matter of co-operative frozen locker plants.

The plan of quick-freezing farm foods for future use has made considerable progress in the Middle West. There are now over 3,000 of these practical farm-owned co-operatives in the United States.

Senator George D. Aiken, when Governor, was largely responsible for the installation of the first plant in Vermont. With the completion of its fourteenth plant scheduled for the near future, Vermont will have the facilities to care for nearly 2,000 farm families, or approximately 10 per cent of the agricultural population.

As the war is won, there should be a tremendous increase in this style of plant which enables the farm family to have fresh fruits, vegetables, and meats at all seasons of the year. Moreover, locker plants should do much to eliminate the problem of loss caused by surplus perishables.

Increasing rumblings from the underground give evidence that slowly but inexorably the earth is turning upon the Axis.

Our Readers Say—

"We Would Not Have Them Do Otherwise"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The mother of a British flier wrote me the following letter after reading mine on "The Bible in Defense," and I feel it should be shared with other mothers of men in the service who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor. (MRS.) JESSIE E. HOUSH

Hornell, N. Y.

My boy, a pilot in the R. A. F., was missing over Germany after an operational flight over eighteen months ago and it was over five weeks before I had any news of him. During this time I just clung to and claimed our right to know that he dwelt in the secret place of the most High where no evil could befall him. Neither could a hair of his head be hurt because we have the promises in the Bible, "He shall cover thee with his feathers and under His wings shalt thou trust."

Subsequently I learned that he was unharmed and a prisoner of war, the only one of the crew alive and safe. I knew it was not only my knowledge of the presence of God in that death-filled sky but also his own understanding of God which had saved him.

The night before this last flight he had written me saying that all the time on his long distance and dangerous flights he was so conscious of the presence of God and that he was "beneath the shadow of His mighty wing," that all he experienced was a great sense of dominion and joy in his plane.

I have told you of this small experience because it confirms what you have said about finding the Bible such a help in times of trouble. I think we pray, too, as Jesus did, "Not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil."

We would not have them do otherwise than share in this great fight of good over evil and we can rejoice that no matter where they are or how difficult the conditions, the presence of God is there and that presence is all-powerful and infinitely loving. (MRS.) LILY L. BARRETT

London

Clearer Views

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following excerpt from a letter written by a young man in the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve, who has served for many long months on convoy duty in the North Atlantic, seems a most heartening example of the clear thinking being done by many of those who have offered themselves in service to the cause of freedom for all mankind. He says, in part (referring to the news of the fall of Tobruk):

"I was thinking of the news as I walked home last night, and it strikes me that we are all squawking too much. We are losing perspective. Who would have thought fourteen months ago that Russia would have sucked in the Nazi tide as she has done, or for that matter that she would be fighting with us? We dared not dream that Britain could blitz instead of being blitzed, or that Japanese aggression would bring the United States in. We never thought then of victory by invasion, for we were afraid of being invaded, nor did we think of airplanes by thousands, but were thankful for hundreds. The fall of Tobruk and of Sevastopol are serious setbacks but we are growing, and will continue to grow, stronger.

I think we should all be like the mountain climber. . . . We have had a slight rest to look down on the valleys we so foolishly hid in. They were surrounded by mountains we were afraid to climb, until forced to do so. We have passed through forests where there were obstacles on every hand, and now we are above the timber line. We can see the top ahead now, also the precipices we must dare. We can set out for the peak which is yet covered with clouds, and when we do reach it, the air will be freer and the valleys we once knew will be hidden from sight by the clouds we have passed through. The rocks and timber we have fought through will be forgotten, and we shall stand on that peak with a clearer view of a freer world in which all men may live at peace."

Surely this is proof of the vision that animates our youth today.

Victoria, B. C. D. M. F.

"Remember the Victims"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a mistake to plead for a fight against the enemy armies and for love of the people who stand behind them. The German people would have enslaved the world without their armies if they had not been stopped. You cannot distinguish between the armies and the people, they are all one and the same.

One who has experienced the attitude of the German people under Nazi government, one who saw so many of them leap greedily for their own private, individual profit to get as much as possible out of cruelly and scrupulously arranged and performed Nazi pillage, one who went through "protective custody" so-called and German concentration camps where former human beings were put into uniforms to serve as guards of defenseless, innocent men and women, and under the guise of those uniforms were allowed to act as ferocious wild animals, one who thinks of the murdered "hostages" in France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, and all the other countries under German heel, must despair at the idea that all that should be forgotten once the war is over.

Goethe, Schiller, Beethoven, Dante would have been the first inmates of Dachau, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen, or any other concentration camp, had they lived in Germany or Italy today and dared to create what they gave us lavishly and forever.

Recently Lord Halifax rightly spoke of the perverted young minds of Germany which "will surely be the greatest of our postwar problems." But the mind of the older generation is by no means better.

It will not be a question of love or hatred, but one of justice and firmness: and that will require a good memory and a clear mind. Remember the victims.

Cambridge, Mass. L. SCHIFFER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Let's Use the Other Horn

How the Bagobos Joined the Allies

"The fighting men of Mindanao have made another daring and successful raid upon the Japanese at Davao." That is the heartening news that comes to us who know the Philippines.

Prominent among these daring and cunning warriors are the Bagobos. These peace-loving people have their home on the thickly forested mountains of the interior of Mindanao. Mt. Apo can be seen on a clear day from George Peabody's plantation home on the Gulf of Davao.

This high, jungle-clad peak was the home of the "first family," according to the legend of the Bagobos. They lived in peace in a true Garden of Eden, where the coconut palm provided food, drink, shelter, and fuel.

But a warning came of disaster. Two children went across the sea, to a better land, but the rest remained.

Drought came to the land that had been verdant and fruitful. No rain fell for years. At last only one couple was left of the "first family." Every day the man crawled as far as his strength would take him, hoping that one green thing still lived in the barren land. At long last, his hope was rewarded. He found a living stalk of *tubbo*—sugar-cane—growing lustily. With great effort, he lifted his bolo knife to cut it, and out of the slash in the cane gushed a great stream of clear, life-giving water, enough to revive the jungle. They called the place Bagobo—the place of the magic water.

* * *

But the couple of the first family who went away before the famine—what became of them? The Bagobos have an answer. George Peabody, the American who homesteaded in the tropical wilderness along the Gulf of Davao, learned the answer one day from a Bagobo hunter called Ompao, whom he saved from the enraged charge of a wild boar, after the animal had been wounded by the native's spear. The white man's gun fired just in time. After that, Mr. Peabody was the *Apo*—big chief—to all Bagobos. Ompao said: "We Bagobos know the Americans are that wise 'first family' who have now come back to teach us better things."

Then George Peabody realized that the American homesteaders of Davao would be living symbols of the American way of life to these jungle tribesmen, and that the responsibility was theirs to set a good example. The Bagobos have not been Christianized, but that doesn't mean that they don't have a strict code of ethics, and a culture of their own. Their moral code is high.

The Bagobos had had many experiences with pirates. They do not have a religion of warfare, as do the Mohammedans, and so have often been carried away as slaves by the more aggressive Moros. Japanese pirate raids had often made off with young Bagobo girls; comely in youth, dressed in bright-colored skirts and with many tinkling silver bells upon their arms and feet. The Japanese had in recent years come to fish in remote Mindanao waters, and to take whatever they could lay their hands on.

But the American—that was a different story. He came forty years ago, and stayed to wrestle with the jungle as the Bagobos themselves must do. He built a house of bamboo and *nipa*, as they do. He planted coconuts and a vast field of *abaca*—manila hemp—after the Bagobos taught him the way to make this native plant flourish.

And as the *Apo* learned of the Bagobos, so also the Bagobos learned of America, and of American fair-mindedness, friendship, and helpfulness.

The American homesteader gave the Bagobos a market for their products; he bought the hemp they cut and stripped by hand, he was glad to have the honey and beeswax and rattan and jungle fruits, and the fresh fish, that they brought to the plantation. He paid in cash, or by means of barter improved their standard of living.

He also built a small wharf, so that coastwise steamers could bring the world to the Bagobos.

With the coming of the Americans, schools were set up, and the children of the Bagobos learned to read, learned to know of the world outside their remote jungle, learned to know of the rest of their country. But the words in the books were not as plain to them as the example of the American homesteader who was their neighbor.

In times of rice shortages, the American showed them how to use corn grits.

Not the least of the American's good qualities, in the minds of his Bagobo neighbors, was his pleasure in sharing their hunts. So he won their respect as a man among men.

* * *

All of these things the Bagobos remembered on that December day, in the middle of their rice harvest, when the American came, brush-torn and bleeding, into Datu Loquiling's camp in the Bagobo village. He carried a gun, but had no ammunition, and there was a bullet-hole in his hat.

"They took my plantation," he panted. "I got the warning on the radio, of the bombing of Manila, just as they came up the beach. They are making war on my country, and on yours."

The Bagobos looked puzzled. They didn't yet know who made the war, and war upon Manila was not such a large matter to these jungle-people of Mindanao anyway. But war on the *Apo*—that was a different thing.

The Bagobos held a council. The head man spoke and said: "We don't know much about the government at Manila. But we know the *Apo*. He is our good friend. Our spears are sharp, our aim is good." And all the people cheered his words.

Guided by the American, these once peaceful natives joined forces with their hereditary enemies, the Moros, against the common enemy. It was the task of the American to make the jungle warriors wait until they could catch the Japs napping.

So that is how it happened that this Filipino force, inspired by the American *Apo*, a force made up of Mohammedan warriors and of Bagobos, slipped silently through the jungle to a spot near Digos, on the Gulf of Davao, where their scouts had told them that the Japanese had concentrated a great store of ammunition, gasoline and food supplies. With dynamite stolen from the Japanese, they blew up the supply base, fired the twenty-two warehouses, and escaped to the jungle without the loss of a man.

And that was how the Bagobos joined the United Nations war for freedom.

MANUEL BOAKEN

The Wide Horizon

The Nazi Weapon of Blunders

By Sydney A. Clark

From the appalling success of the Nazi submarine campaign against Allied shipping in Pan-American waters one may derive a large crumb of comfort by thinking of the psychological cost of this success. As used by the Nazis the undersea raider is a weapon of blunders and the case can hardly be otherwise. A nation with a decent cause can use the submarine wisely and avoid stupid blunderings but Hitler is rarely able to mix wisdom with his submarine campaign, and for two sound reasons. First, his cause is as obvious to free and informed nations the world over as it is evil, namely, the enslavement of all peoples for the supposed benefit of Germany. Second, the gross arrogance which is intrinsic in his racial ideas makes it extremely awkward for Nazi Germany to attempt to give to a "racial inferior" (and that means any other nation on earth) a convincing apology for a blunder which may have been honestly made.

How does this work out in the Western Hemisphere? Briefly, it works out to destroy with blow after clumsy blow the links in the chain of new-world friendships which Hitler's agents have built up with much shrewdness and much propaganda money over a period of nearly a decade. One incident after another has wrecked a Nazi-Latin "system of sympathy" which had been laboriously developed and which was full of danger to the cause of freedom.

* * *

Brazil, which harbors a very large element of industrious Germans in its southern portion and which might have proved a potent friend to Germany, was early alienated by a series of particularly stupid submarine blunderings. As a result a shooting war along Brazil's whole coast line has long existed, though the declaration of war has not yet come.

Mexico had been "cultivated" by the Nazis with special assiduity, but after Foreign Minister Padilla's brilliant statesmanship had tipped the scales in United Nations favor, he was aided immeasurably by several submarine incidents which roused all Mexicans, including the Indian element. The natural sequence was Mexico's declaration of war against the Axis Powers.

Uruguay, Venezuela, Colombia have all been touched in sensitive spots by U-boat barbarities and have hastened to manifest their sincere solidarity with the United States. Chile on the Pacific has felt the hot breath of the undersea tiger and now totters on the ragged edge of her "neutrality."

Even Argentina, whose friendship above that of all other nations on this side of the Atlantic Germany has courted for years, was recently angered when the weapon of blunders sank the clearly marked Argentine steamer Rio Tercero. Popular feeling was so severely outraged in every part of that land that President Castillo's stultifying "policy of prudence" was sharply challenged. But again he chose to accept the lame explanation offered by Germany. He went farther and agreed to keep Argentine ships out of eastern American waters.

One more case like that of the Rio Tercero may force Señor Castillo's hand. He may try to avoid the U-boats but he cannot get away from Nazi blunders. One of Hitler's raiders will forget that Argentina's pride, which has so often driven her leaders to obstruct a really vital union of all the Americas, can be more dangerous to Nazi Germany than to Pan-America.

* * *

At this writing the latest blunder of Germany's submarine campaign has been the Fourth of July sinking of the American freighter San Pablo in the harbor of Puerto Limón, Costa Rica. Now Costa Rica has been at war with the Axis since last December, but it happens that the Fourth of July means much to Costa Rica and to all Central America. The United States' national holiday has been celebrated as an actual business holiday by more than one of these lands on more than one occasion. Costa Rica, in particular, is as devoted a friend as the United States has in all the world and has as honest and natural a democracy as exists anywhere. That land is contiguous to Panama and if ever Nazi guile had a chance to use any portion of Costa Rican soil for some nefarious attempt against Panama, the chance has completely gone. The whole country is on the alert against German tricks.

So it goes and so it will go. As Nazi submarine effectiveness finally decreases, more desperate chances will be taken. The weapon of blunders will destroy its own malignant power. Nazi Germany will torpedo the last vestiges of that tower of dark schemes which it took ten years to build.

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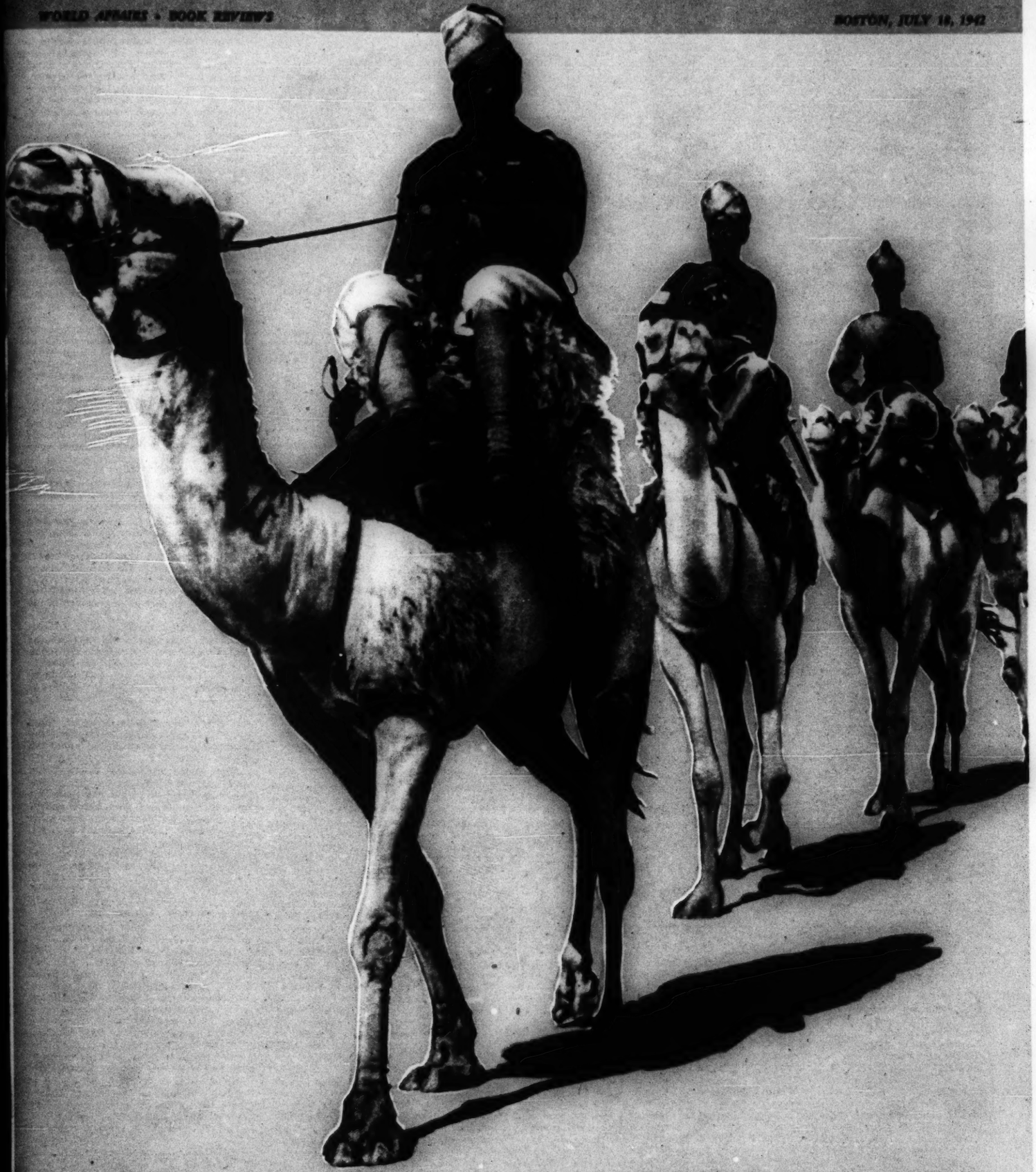
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, JULY 18, 1942



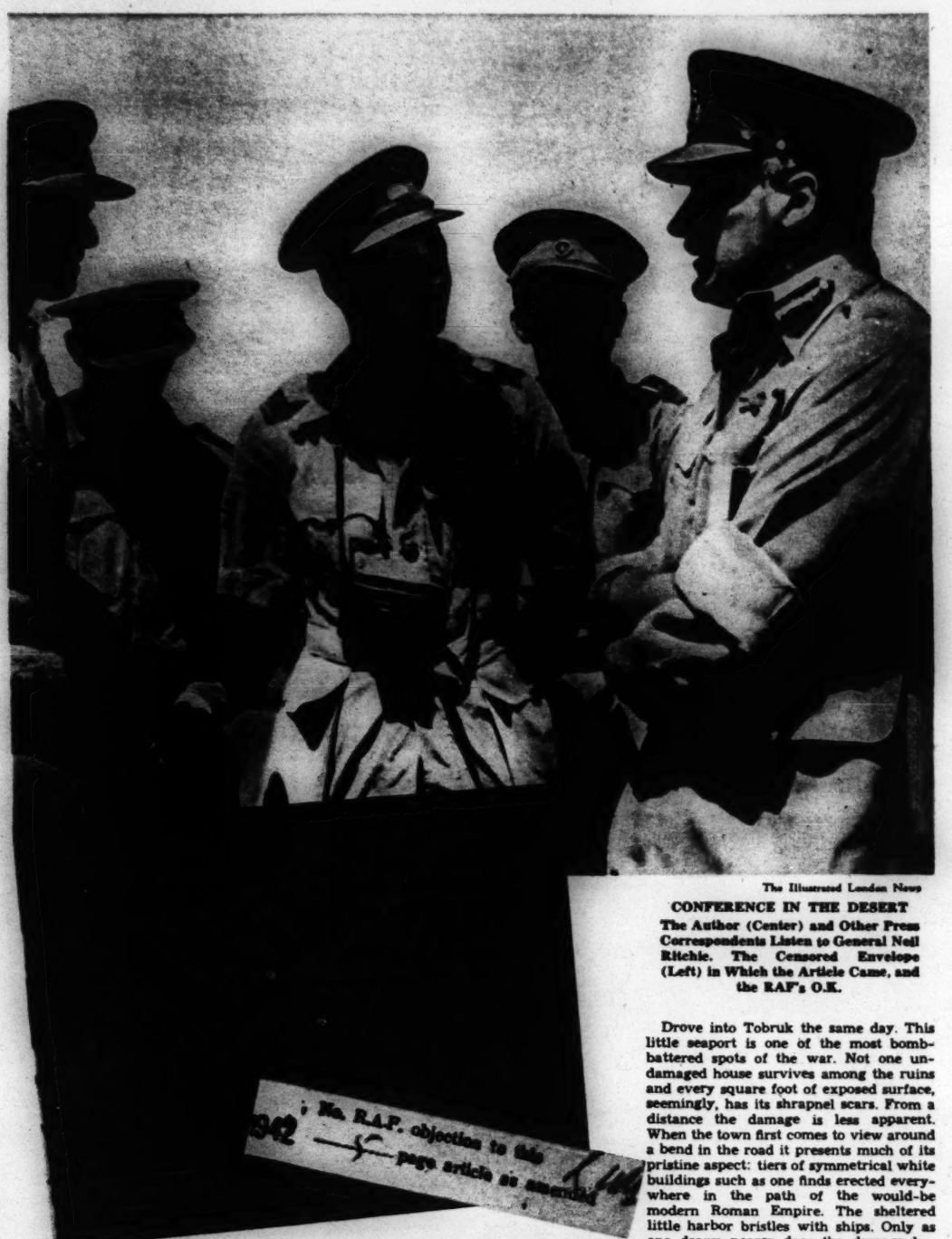
EGYPTIAN CAMEL PATROL AIDS BRITISH IN DESERT FIGHTING. *See Page 2*

Associated Press

How It Was in Tobruk

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British and American Forces in the Middle East



The Illustrated London News

CONFERENCE IN THE DESERT

The Author (Center) and Other Press Correspondents Listen to General Neil Ritchie. The Censored Envelope (Left) in Which the Article Came, and the RAF's O.K.

CLIMBED into a Royal Air Force van with my kit at the crack of dawn, April 18, and drove to an airport some distance out of town to catch the Bristol-Bombay transport plane bound for Bagush. From the air the Nile Delta country is like a checkered counterpane in various shades of green, with gray mud villages and neat white mosques with spindle minarets recurring at intervals like an Oriental pattern. Then the cultivation stops short and one flies on endlessly over the yellow wastes of the desert, with only the slender threads of the railway and road for company, until the sea comes in sight. Bagush, like most of the "places" on the map, is nothing but a name, but the bathing is excellent. The only drawback is that the fine, sandy beach is somewhat gummed up with oil clots from sunken steamers. An Italian life raft serves the bathers as a diving float. Some of the officers stationed here go goggle fishing in their spare time. The Public Relations camp here, run for the benefit of correspondents, is quite luxurious, roomy tents with cement floors. Electric lights, real ice in the ice chest.

Was awakened next morning by an orderly with a cup of hot tea and some warm water to shave with. Then off to the flying field to catch another Bombay to take me forward to advanced headquarters. All the way up we skimmed the ground so as to attract the least attention from the air. The Public Relations camp is in a snug little wadi (Arab for ravine or dry river course), heavily carpeted with wilted wildflowers, mementos of last month's heavy rains. The sea is too far away for much bathing and the road down so dusty that one is smothered going and coming.

Drove into Tobruk the same day. This little seaport is one of the most bomb-battered spots of the war. Not one undamaged house survives among the ruins and every square foot of exposed surface, seemingly, has its shrapnel scars. From a distance the damage is less apparent. When the town first comes to view around a bend in the road it presents much of its pristine aspect: tiers of symmetrical white buildings such as one finds erected everywhere in the path of the would-be modern Roman Empire. The sheltered little harbor bristles with ships. Only as one draws nearer does the damage become apparent; only then does one discover that the ships are mostly wrecks, beached or resting on the shallow bottom. Over yonder lies the charred hulk of the luxury liner, Liguria, once the pride of the Lloyd Triestino and delight of travelers. Farther offshore the decks of the Italian cruiser, San Giorgio, are awash. The wreckage of a plane in which Air Marshal Balbo met his tragic and mysterious end is still there. The other wrecks are of later date, as is most of the bomb damage to the town, reminders of how the beleaguered British garrison held out through long months of terrific pounding.

Amazing as it seems, people continue to live and work among the fireworks and bombs. Take for example the army hospital housed in the ruins of a once monumental Italian barracks. Here, in addition to the medical staff, a score of plucky English nurses tend the wounded. I talked to one of them who had just come off duty. She was recently engaged to a young ack-ack lieutenant stationed on the Canal, and she was far more concerned over the danger to him from the German raiders than to herself. If the Germans advanced she would be captured, since under no conditions could she leave her patients. She had almost decided to send her engagement ring back to Cairo for safekeeping.

We lunched in the shadow of a massive concrete monument to Axis solidarity: a frieze of intertwined swastikas and fascios topped by profiles of rather stylized führers and duces. Presently we turned off the paved road and began a tortuous cross-country climb up an escarpment, with the dust swirling in upon us. The afternoon was well advanced when we reached divisional headquarters. Tents, vehicles, and dugouts were so widely dispersed and skillfully camouflaged that it was hard to find them until one almost stumbled upon them. From the air, the whole layout must have been almost invisible.

In keeping with the general scheme of dispersal, we camped for the night under the stars in a little wadi, nearly half a mile from the nearest tent.

I spent most of the morning of April 23 with Major-General Dan Pienaar, the Divisional Commander. A slight Afrikaans roll lent flavor to his otherwise flawless English. He gave me his views on the world situation at some length and declared he was looking forward to the time when American troops would be fighting side by side with his South Africans. In the midst of our conversation we heard the hum of approaching airplanes, punctuated by the fire of antiaircraft guns. We stepped outside the tent for a look. The aircraft, a Heinkel escorted by two Messerschmitts, were very high and barely visible against the clouds. Shortly after, the General's aide walked in on us with a bulky file of papers demanding his immediate attention. In every instance the General scanned the appended letters and recommendations, consulted his aide, and rendered his prompt decision.

What roused his ire was the excessive use of initialed abbreviations in orders and dispatches. How, he demanded, was he expected to remember that rpb meant requires base repair. He then told of one order so abbreviated and so cryptic that when it was referred back to GHQ the author was himself unable to furnish the clues.

After getting moving again, several times we nearly missed the markings and pulled up short of driving onto the mines. But otherwise our progress was uneventful. The fighting was at a lull and there was not even a sound of distant gunfire to break the peaceful quiet. Save for ack-ack emplacements, the positions themselves were well-nigh invisible, low ridges being scarcely distinguishable from the natural contours of the gently undulated desert.

Some six or seven miles out there due west in front of us was the enemy. Between stretched no man's land, patrolled by both combatants. The allied patrols often sneaked within a few hundred yards of the enemy outposts in broad daylight. This was how they often captured parties of prisoners small in numbers but important for the military intelligence they gave. The enemy were so distressed by this practice that recently they had been withdrawing their men from isolated posts between nightfall and daybreak.

Strange is the role in this war of the Senussi Bedouins of Libya. With their camel caravans, they wander with unconcerned immunity through and around the fighting lines. Neither side molests them. The Germans, with their eyes on the East, pursue a conciliatory policy toward all Arabs. But the Senussis have bitter memories still fresh of General Graziani's ruthless war of extermination, of mass executions, of tribal chieftains pitched from planes, of wells destroyed or poisoned by Fascist punitive expeditions.

When one is camped off in the blue, a Senussi will suddenly appear out of nowhere with a basket of eggs, which he offers for sale at monopoly prices. There are always plenty of eggs, though one never sees any chickens. At one time the South African armored car patrols used to drive out to a Senussi camp in no man's land to buy eggs. One day as they were approaching from a distance, they saw a German tank parked by the "roadside stand." As the tank was considerably

(Continued on page 13)

How We Need the Stockpile!

By Lincoln Gordon

Economic Consultant Requirements Committee, War Production Board, and Combined Raw Materials Board; Department of Government, Harvard University

Here follows the sixth of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," sent throughout the world by air July 17, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and rebroadcast July 19 by transcription through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, in co-operation with World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in its presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world.

IT IS A COMMONPLACE that modern warfare is pre-eminently mechanized warfare; that the ships, planes, tanks, guns and ammunition in the field depend upon a vast structure of industrial production on the home front; and that such military production absorbs enormous and unprecedented quantities of raw materials. We are all familiar with these facts. But only a few of us, I believe, are aware that American military production is already touching the ceiling of raw material supplies; that we have, in fact, now entered the final stage of a total war economy, in which every pound of steel, rubber, copper, nickel, aluminum, chrome, ethyl alcohol, ammonia, and other critical materials which are not absolutely essential to the functioning of the industrial system must be devoted directly to war production.

Raw materials are always a prime factor in war production. From the start of our rearmament effort in the spring of 1940, the expansion of materials output in such fields as aluminum, magnesium, and chemicals was a cardinal element of the national program. But during the past two years these developments have shared the limelight with the building of plants for planes and tanks, and of shipyards for warships and merchant ships, by the process of conversion to war industry, and by contract distribution. It is only recently that the problem of materials supplied has emerged into first place as a direct limiting factor on direct war production.

This development is symbolized by the dramatic shifts in Washington in the attitude toward civilian requirements for materials. In the summer of 1940, when we were still suffering from the decade-long depression and a defense program of a few billion dollars staggered the imagination, it was thought, and rightly, that with large quantities of men and equipment unemployed, defense production would not merely fail to cut into civilian living standards but would actually enhance them. And for a time, in fact, we did produce some guns and more butter than before. Then, as the program developed and expanded, it became clear that for a few materials with peculiarly important military uses, such as aluminum for aircraft, there was simply not enough to go around, and civilians would have to find substitutes or go without.

But these cases were rare: they did not detract seriously from the comforting philosophy of guns and butter. It was only in the spring and summer of 1941 that shortages began to be general and it became clear that the program we were undertaking implied drastic cuts in traditional American standards. Still we were far from a total war economy or even a total defense economy. At that time a shortage meant simply not enough material for the defense program plus all normal civilian uses. The civilian quota for materials was found by subtracting military needs from total supplies, and the result left an ample margin for comfort or even luxury.

Today, in this final phase, the position is completely altered. When we speak of materials shortages today, we mean a supply insufficient to cover the direct military production needs of war plants already in operation or about to come into operation, together with the absolute minimum without which the civilian economy would break down and war production itself would cease. This means that when the supply of critical materials is considered today, the absolute civilian minimum must be set aside first and the balance made available for military use. And in most instances, this balance is not as much as the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, and our Allies could use and use to good advantage. Nor is this situation limited to specialized war materials like aluminum, magnesium, and nickel. It is true today of materials which are the very backbone of our industrial economy—chemicals, copper, rubber, and even steel.

The development of Government control over the flow of materials has closely paralleled the development in attitudes which I have described. We have moved from a simple priority system through various forms of curtailment orders and enforced substitution, and we are now emerging to the phase of over-all quantitative allocations. Such controls are designed to ensure that no diversion takes place away from military and vital civilian uses, and that even within these categories the use of materials is as economical as possible.

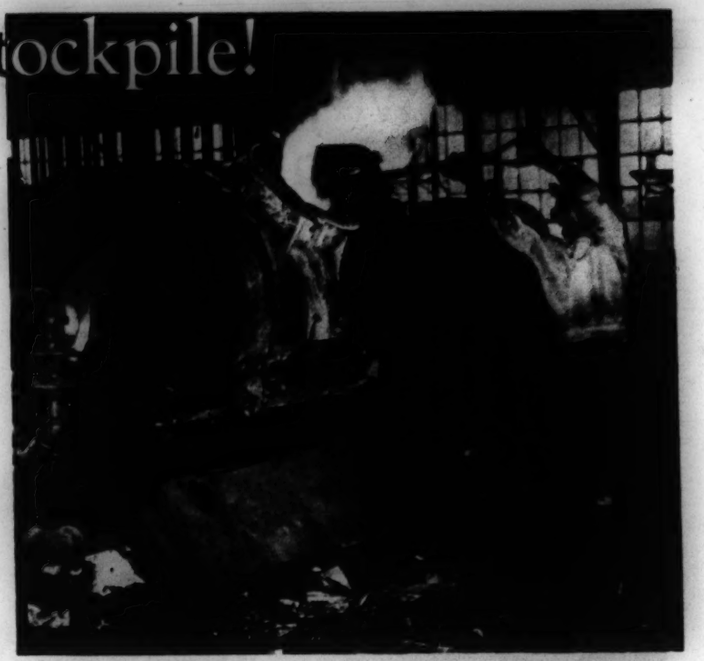
In some cases, our materials supply has, of course, been seriously worsened by territorial losses to the enemy. Rubber and tin from the Malayan Peninsula and the Netherlands East Indies are the most dramatic and important such losses, but by no means the only ones. Manila fiber, copra, and cocoanuts from the Philippines, tung oil, tungsten, and hog bristles from China, and palm oil from the East Indies, all have important military uses for which synthetic or other substitutes must be found. On the whole, however, we are surprisingly fortunate in the relatively slight extent to which our military output has been impaired by such losses thus far. Fortunately, also, our losses have not meant equal enemy gains. The Japanese lack the industrial structure required to make use of the vast natural resources which they have conquered. So far as the balance of military effectiveness is concerned, indeed, the Allies have suffered far more from the German conquest of Europe, with its steelmaking, shipbuilding, and other industrial plants, than from the Japanese conquests in the South Pacific.

To say that war production picture has been surprisingly little affected by war losses thus far does not mean that we are self-sufficient in the materials essential to a successful struggle. That those losses have not created more serious consequences is due largely to the foresight which led to stock-piling some of the more critical imported materials, and to the heroic efforts which have been made in devising substitutes. We are still dependent in very substantial measure upon sources outside the United States for basic war resources. This is particularly true of Latin America, upon which we depend for important fractions of our supplies of copper, of manganese, of tin, of tungsten, and of vanadium; it is also true of Africa and of India. Were the African continent to fall to the Axis, an enormous new burden of supply to the British would be placed upon us. No more dramatic demonstration could be given of America's stake in the freedom of the seas than the supply of materials for this present war. It is not surprising, therefore, that the principle of freedom of the seas was enunciated again in the Atlantic Charter.

The critical character of the American materials position which I have painted is fundamentally one to bring satisfaction rather than dismay. For it arises from the fact that current war production is ahead of expectations. When the most richly endowed nation in the world finds itself scraping the bottom of the barrel to keep its war industry going, at the same time that civilian materials consumption is being curtailed as we are curtailing it, we can be assured that war production is finally hitting its stride.

The superiority of the democracies and their Allies over the Axis in raw materials alone created a false and smug complacency three years ago. It was felt that by some magic it might be possible merely

(Continued on page 13)

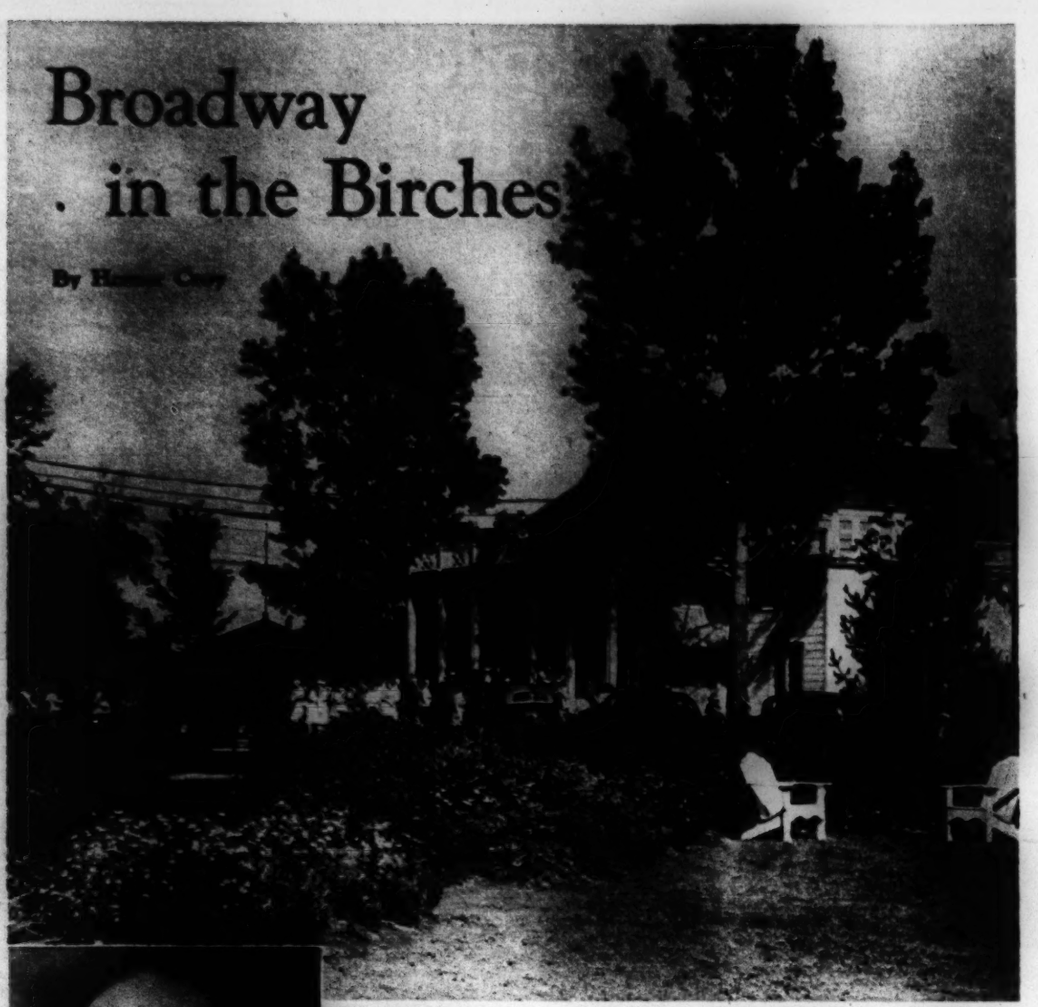


Wide World, Robert Yarnall Richie

MANY A PATRIOT'S FRYING PAN WENT INTO THIS FURNACE
Aluminum Collected in New York Becomes Parts for Airplanes

Broadway in the Birches

By [illegible]



Courtesy of the Lakewood Theater

LAKEWOOD THEATER AS IT WAS 30 YEARS AGO (ABOVE) AND AS IT IS NOW
Herbert L. Swett (Above) Has Made a Garden Spot of This Rural Playhouse Site

HERBERT L. SWETT has produced 555 plays—a world's record—in a backwoods summer theater near Skowhegan, Maine. When he produced his first play, in 1901, he made a success of it. This was quite a shock to people who said you must study the theater for 20 years before you can know anything about it. Moreover, he has made money. Broadway can't understand this either, but he's been doing it for 41 years so it couldn't be just luck.

Herbert (everybody in Maine calls him that) used to be in the street car business. When automobiles came along, he looked around for something else to do and bought a dozen buildings on a lake five miles north of Skowhegan. One of them, an ex-haybarn, had been used as a vaudeville theater. Herbert thought a dramatic stock company would be better, but wondered if folks would come to see plays in a theater away out in the woods. However, he looked around and got some actors. There was no box-office, but out in front was a popcorn stand. Sometimes the man at the box-office had to stop in the midst of ticket-selling and shake the popper. But the first play, "His Private Secretary," did right well.

Swett got the manuscripts of other plays and read them. He found that judging plays was hard work; it made him wish he was back in the street car business. But he had the theater and simply had to decide on some plays. At last he hit on an idea; he would put on the kind of play he himself liked. Then he learned that he ought to have a person called a "stage director," so he went to New York and hired one. Herbert didn't want this smart New Yorker to realize how little he knew, and when the man asked, "How do you want these plays directed?" Swett looked at him piercingly and said, "So they will make money."

At the end of the season, Herbert put a new roof on the haybarn and raised the floor. Learning that every play had to have its own scenery, he went to a man who had painted street cars for him, and asked him if he could paint scenery. The man was flabbergasted, but he had a fighting heart. "I don't know whether I can or not," he said, "but I reckon I can try."

The theater was a side issue with Swett. But the theater business was on his back. The stage director said they ought to have new dressing rooms. Herbert fought it bitterly. Why put money into the theater when he planned some day to turn it into a restaurant? But the director was firm and next season there were dressing rooms.

Working hard on his summer resort development, Herbert added more bungalows, tennis courts, and so on. Now and then he'd be asked to make a speech before a Chamber of Commerce and he would go and tell about the beauties of his resort and his new sewage-disposal system. When he finished, people would ask what plays he was going to put on next season. It pretty well disgusted him with human nature. He'd tell them the titles of the 12 plays and then work the conversation around to the season rate on his bungalows.

Herbert knew little and cared little about the theater, because he was a business man. But theatrical people came up from New York and Herbert had to talk theater with them, so he would ask questions, now and then remarking sagely, "That's just what I think." Occasionally he would look wise and say boldly, "That's the trend today; I've seen it coming for some time."

His theater had a big-happy-family air. One day, when matinee time swung around, an actor named Bobby Hudson was out fishing. The stage director went down to the edge of the lake and hollered across to Bobby, who yelled that he'd just hooked a bass and would be along as soon as he landed him. The director stepped out in front of the curtain and explained the situation. Many of the audience were fishermen and understood such things. They waited. At last the director came out and said, "He's landed him! He's rowing in now and the curtain will go up in a few moments."

During the day, Herbert built bungalows; at night he had to shift scenery, turn on the lights, run the curtain up and down, and sweep out. He shifted the scenery all by himself with a wheelbarrow.

* * *

Swett's Lakewood Players Theater began to attract more and more attention. Don Marquis came up to play the leading part in "The Old Soak." Don had a hard time remembering the lines, even though he had written them. One day he got stuck, but he was equal to the occasion. Walking over to Actor Howard Lindsay he said, "Son, I don't know what to say to you." The stage manager, offstage, whispered the line, Don picked it up and the play went merrily on.

Herbert L. Swett became more and more important in the American theater. And more uneasy, too. Bigwigs from New York came up to "catch" his openings. Herbert would have to slide around and ask his stage director who they were. Now and then, as they talked about the glories of the theater, he would edge in a few words about the beauties of a bungalow with a wood-burning fireplace.

It became evident to Swett that his theater, instead of his scenery, was drawing the tourists. Heaving a sigh, he fetched in an architect and began fixing up the theater. When it was finished, the papers said it was one of the finest in America. There wasn't a single mention of his bungalows. It about soured him.

The word spread that Swett's backwoods theater was the best tryout theater in the country and that young people could learn more about acting there than any place outside of New York.

Herbert knew nothing about Broadway, so he engaged Melville Burke as director. The two go to New York each spring to select actors. They hire about 30. Some use Skowhegan as a springboard for Hollywood—Humphrey Bogart, for example. They also take up a crew of stagehands, propertymen, and electricians. But no scene painter—Charles L. Perkins, the ex-streetcar painter is still going strong. Sometimes he talks of going down to Broadway to see how a professional scene painter does it, but he's never got there.

* * *

Some pretty big names have appeared at Skowhegan in the past 41 years. Ethel Barrymore, Howard Lindsay, Arthur Byron, Dorothy Stickney, Blanche Yurka, Donald Meek, Jean Dixon, and many others.

Ed Wynn came to see his son Keenan Wynn in "The Bishop Misbehaves."

When asked to make a speech opening night, he became more nervous than his son was, but the speech was all right. Ed said:

"I am here to see the debut of my son. I've worked for 19 years for this moment. All of you folks who didn't wink or sneeze in the last act saw him. He's the one who said, 'Two glasses, please; one empty!' It just shows what love and kindness and about $40,000 will do for a son."

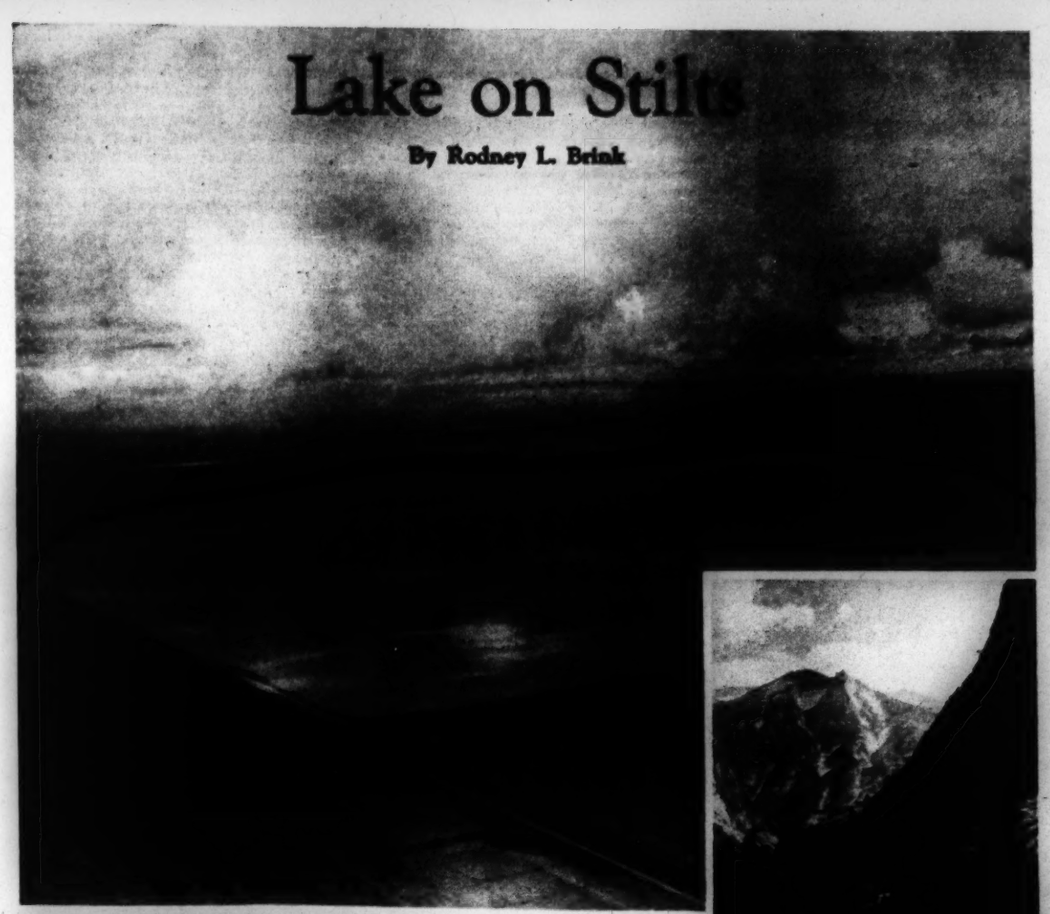
When Will Rogers' daughter Mary made her debut at Skowhegan, Will telegraphed her: "As Maine hisses, so hisses the nation. Make for Canada as soon as the curtain falls."

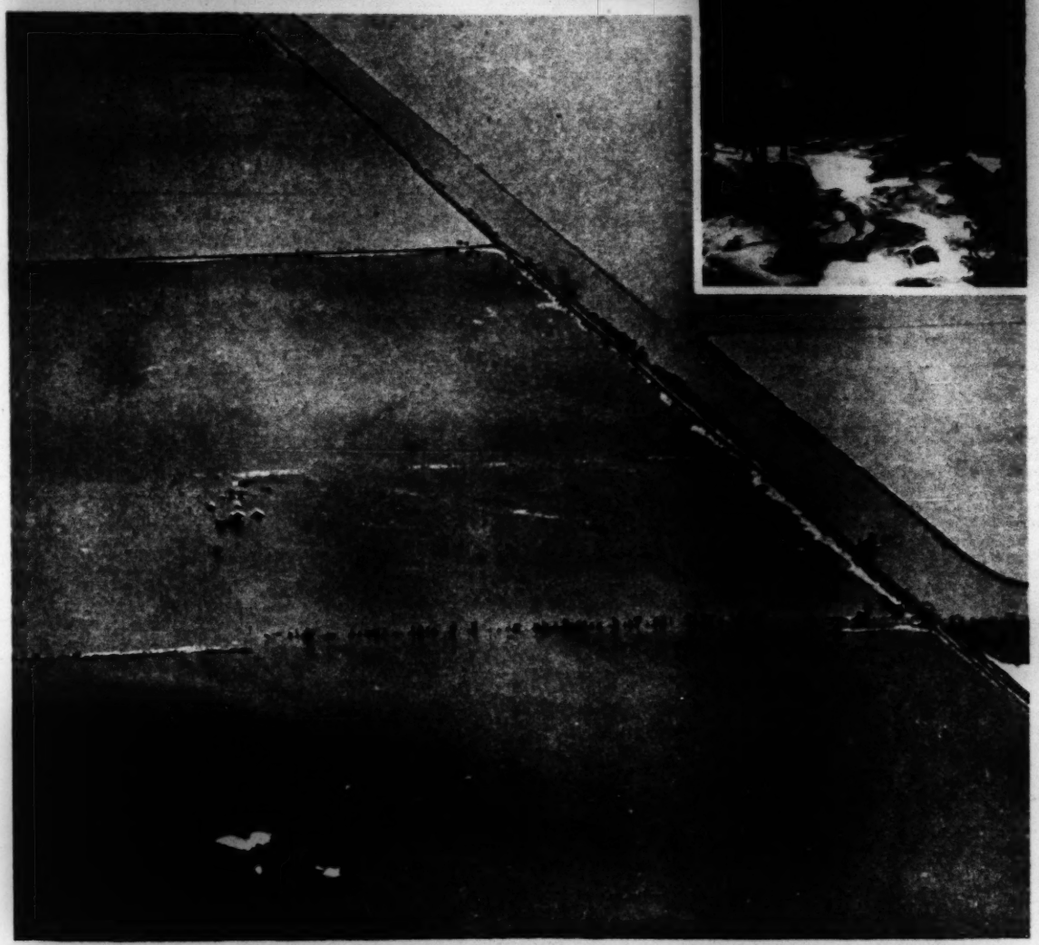
Now and then Herbert gets into something he didn't expect. One season he accepted Norman Bel Geddes' offer to put on "Hamlet." Norman swooped down on him with a huge staff. His first order was for four kettledrums. The next was for 100 yards of linen cloth to be used as banners. Herbert asked if cotton cloth would do, but Norman said it wouldn't. Swett

(Continued on page 15)

Lake on Stilts

By Rodney L. Brink





Level, Fresno; All-Year Club of Southern California

IT'S A NEAT RECTANGLE OF WATER WHEN IT STAYS PUT

Tulare Lake, California, When It Remains at Home (Top) and When It Roams the Countryside (Above). It Is Fed by Kings River, Which Flows Through Kings Canyon National Park (Center)

TULARE LAKE has broken out of its tall corral again this year, and has reclaimed as part of its ancient domain many acres of cotton, wheat, barley, and flax. The outletless lake in south-central California, which lives within a man-made stockade, tries almost every spring or summer to break out. Last year it succeeded; this year, also.

Tulare Lake isn't much of a lake during the dry months of interior California's long summer. Many maps of California show "Tulare Lake Bed" as a roughly circular area well criss-crossed with orderly and solid-looking black lines, representing tall and very thick dikes.

In late summer, fall, and early winter men with huge caterpillar tractors "bulldoze" soil or lift it with steam shovels and dredges, making the dikes ever higher, and thicker, and more numerous.

Then, as deep winter comes, and spring, the levee workers and ranchers and ranch workers on the dry side of the levees wonder constantly whether the rains in the high Sierra or the combination of spring thaws and rains, will give the imprisoned lake the extra height to top their barriers and recapture for itself their winter-planted land—with crops.

Once the water starts over a levee there isn't much that can be done. It cuts so rapidly through the soft, black, lake-bottom soil that no means has yet been devised to halt the rush.

When the levee really breaks, ranchers and ranch workers under the break start moving out machinery, household goods, and, if there is time, the movable cabins in which many of the workers live. Some cabins were moved in time in this spring's break. Others were not.

Tulare Lake Bed or Basin is near the southern end of the great interior valley that extends most of the length of California. A low, broad divide separates it from the main San Joaquin Valley, which lies to northward. The area was originally Valle de las Tules, or valley of the tules, in Spanish, tules being a rush growing in shallow lakes and marshes, from which the Indians made huts, cooking vessels, and many other useful articles. Its shorter modern name, meaning place of rushes, is pronounced properly "To-lah'-ray," colloquially "Too-lar'ry."

Kings River comes hurtling down its picturesque canyons from the high Sierra, draining the great snow fields that run for miles along the rampart that is topped by Mount Whitney, highest peak in the continental United States (elevation 14,501 feet). The same mountain barrier stops many an easterly-moving cloud field and drains it of its ocean moisture.

Kings River is the major source of water for Tulare Lake. There are the Kaweah and Kern Rivers farther south, which also contribute flood waters at times, but Kings has the volume. The average flow of Kings River is 1,800,000 acre feet, which varies greatly from year to year.

Kings River debouches from the foothills on a broad, flat delta, and breaks into many channels. When the river is high and its channels are full, some of them flow southward into Lake Tulare, others flow northward into Fresno Slough, thence into San Joaquin River and on to the ocean. When a flood is in progress, all channels are clogged with water.

The corral of levees built up over many years has failed thus far to hold the lake's share of an extra heavy flood within bounds. More and more levee districts have been formed, and more and more of the original lake bed has been put under cultivation. This process has resulted in something akin to competition among the separate districts in the building of higher, thicker levees.

That the waters must be harnessed on Kings River, up in the hills, everyone seems agreed, but as yet the prospective beneficiaries are divided into factions which disagree on the method to be used.

The United States Bureau of Reclamation had a plan all ready to put into action and was awaiting the go-signal from Congress when Japan began war against the United States. "No construction funds available. Construction not authorized," was the gloomy word from western headquarters of the Bureau recently.

The Reclamation Bureau wants to build a dam in the mountains that will control the Kings River floods, store the flood waters for use on the parched hills and valley below, and develop electric power that, over many years, will pay a large part of the cost of the project. Army

(Continued on page 15)

By Ernest S. Pisko

EVERY DAY at 5:50 p. m., Eastern War Time, from the studio of the Rundfunkhaus in Berlin, the radio call, "Hallo, North America! Hallo, North America!" flashes across the Atlantic. The North American Service of the German Reichs Rundfunk Gesellschaft is on the air for eight hours of news, comments, topical talks, and music, designed to be heard by the approximately 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 owners of short-wave receivers in the United States.

Surveys in recent years indicated that the number of people who listen to German broadcasts seldom exceeds 150,000 on any given day. Even of those listeners only a small percentage tune in on Berlin because they sympathize with the Nazis. The greatest part of the audience consists of people who switch to Berlin occasionally because they are interested in politics, or simply curious, or because they know that often one can get a laugh out of the perverse way in which the Nazis juggle with facts and words.

Dr. Josef Paul Goebbels, master of the Nazi radio, does not mind the motives of his audience. He believes that the propaganda which he sprays over the United States for 480 minutes a day will act somewhere and somehow. But he also knows that he could not hope to sway American opinion if his messages were transmitted by German speakers, even if they had a good American accent. The chance for his success depended not upon the size of his audience, he apparently thinks, but upon the quality of his messengers. He needed a bunch of American-born men who had embraced Naziism. He needed radio "commentraitors."

He found four of them. Three bear American, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, names. They talk with an unmistakably American history. Their names are Edward L. Delaney, of Glenwood, Ill.; Fred W. Kaltenbach, of Waterloo, Iowa; Douglas Chandler, of Chicago and Baltimore; Robert H. Best, of Sumter, S. C.

Mr. Delaney, who, under the mike-name of E. D. Ward, did a great deal of broadcasting during the first year of the war, has seldom been heard of lately. His specialities were glowing descriptions of the deeds of the Nazi Army, in whose wake he traveled through northern and western Europe. Now that German victories have become scarcer, their herald, too, has receded into the background.

Fred W. Kaltenbach is better known to short-wave listeners as "Lord Hee-Haw." For his peerage, Mr. Kaltenbach has to thank the British. They decided that he was almost as good as their own pet traitor, Lord Haw-Haw, alias William Joyce, and that he, too, deserved a title. That was in the beginning of Kaltenbach's career. At that time he coined some witty phrases. He used, for instance, to open his broadcasts with the words: "Lend or lease me your ears." However, his witticism dwindled. During the last months, Lord Hee-Haw's talks are hardly distinguishable from the perorations of an ordinary Nazi commentator. He tells the crudest lies and tirelessly repeats that Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and the Jews are out to destroy Christianity, civilization, capitalism, and social justice at the same time. If one believed Kaltenbach, two thirds of the United States fleet were destroyed at Pearl Harbor, one third in the Macassar Straits, and still another third in the Coral Sea; bad arithmetic and clumsy propaganda.

Fred Kaltenbach does not consider himself a traitor. Boasting of his German extraction, he claims that it was the German element that enabled Lincoln to save the Union, and he asserts that the same element will have to save America once more.

By the end of April, 1941, the Deutschlandsender's staff was increased by a commentator named "Paul Revere." This name was a program. Like his famous prececessor, the Paul Revere Made in Germany was supposed to incite his fellow-countrymen to throw off the yoke of an unbearable tyranny. In an effort to conjure the most vivid memories of that glorious phase of American history, "Paul Revere's" broadcasts are framed by the thud of galloping hoofs and by the Yankee Doodle March played by fifes.

* * *

Yet the name and the frame are the only good part of the show. Douglas Chandler, its performer, is a flop. The one-time Baltimore columnist is the worst possible impersonator of the great Minuteman. He is a poor speaker. His voice is colorless, his diction trite, he stumbles over his own words, and mispronunciations are a common feature of his performances. His speeches are a conglomeration of falsehoods, nonsense and soap-box oratory. He tells his listeners that the Poles used poison gas against the Germans in 1939, and that no more than 800 persons were killed during the Nazi bombing of Rotterdam. From time to time he garnishes his bunk with patriotic appeals. He will request his listeners to "stand up in salute," and he will close invariably by summoning the "American patriots" to "ride again and to arouse the country against the President and the Jews."

Mr. Chandler wheedled himself into the good graces of the Nazi Government by his "impartial" reports on Germany. In his article, "Changing Berlin," published in the National Geographic Magazine of February, 1937, not a word is said about the Nazis, but in some of the 30 pictures which accompany the story, the swastika flag can be seen conspicuously displayed. Later he writes acticles on the paramount value of the "Nordic Race." He went to Yugoslavia in order, it is reported, to do some spy work for the Nazis and the Fascists under the protection of his American passport. When the Yugoslav Government turned him out, Chandler put the blame for it on Sumner Welles and other officials of the United States State Department, and on World Jewry.

* * *

A few weeks ago a new voice popped up in the Berlin North American Service. It was a brittle but vigorous voice and belonged to a man who introduced himself as Mr. Guess-Who. His talks were announced as the "B. B. B. Program," the second and the third B standing for "Berlin Broadcast." But what about the first B? And who was that man who talked like a popular orator from down South, who was full of zest, did not pull his punches, and was obviously enjoying his assignment? Both questions were answered on May 21, when Mr. Guess-Who revealed his identity as Robert H. Best, formerly of South Carolina, journalist and lecturer of long standing. B. B. B. meant, therefore, "Best Berlin Broadcast."

Mr. Best, according to his own words, a bald-headed and paunchy gentleman, easily tops his traitor colleagues. The like of his vituperations has never before come over the ether waves. He revels in flames and libels that are unprintable and in an oratorical Jew-baiting that must make Julius Streicher envious. Like his colleague, Chandler, Best refers to himself as a "Crusader," talks of the "almost divine sanctity" of his work, and, from his bomb-proof Berlin studio, urges his listeners to form a militant anti-war, anti-Roosevelt, and anti-Jewish party.

This, then, is the traitor's quartet that untiringly plays variations of the Goebbels song. Whatever the actual words are, the meaning is always the same: "Quit fighting, Americans! Or, better still, start fighting among yourselves."

From European; the Austin Company

SENDING AND MONITORING ENDS OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA RADIOCASTS
Goebbels (Above) Takes Over the Microphones Sometimes, in Addition to Supervising the Air Talks of English and American Speakers Who Serve the Nazis. Short-Wave Messages From Zeesen (Center) Are Often Recorded for Government Study in U. S. Radio Stations Like That of N. B. C. in Hollywood (Top)

Criticism: Just and Unjust

By Albert Field Gilmore

IT IS THE tendency of humanity, so common as to be almost universal, to criticize, to pass hasty comment upon the character, acts, purposes, service, and accomplishment of others. And this tendency is regarded as an inherent right among the sons of men. Criticism, it seems, has a nuance somewhat unlike judgment. Judgment implies a better basis of determination than criticism; that is to say, criticism is less well founded, springs from a more superficial knowledge than judgment, and is usually unfavorable, often hostile. In fact, judgment usually connotes knowledge of a subject so thorough as to justify comment; and opinion thus formulated may be characterized as considered judgment. This type of comment is often constructive.

One of the commonest and most frequently exercised priviliges claimed by the citizen in a democracy is the right to criticize those to whom has been entrusted the administration of the affairs of government. This privilege is defended as a right firmly infixed in the democratic form of government. Should it not, it is argued, be the right and privilege of those whose ballots elect the administrators to pass judgment upon their attitudes and acts as public servants? And the answer is, "Most assuredly." But it nonetheless follows that criticism, to be justified, should be based upon accurate knowledge of the situation under comment. Too often criticism springs from little or no accurate knowledge of a person, of his acts, or the circumstance under comment. In fact, it often stems from ignorance rather than from understanding. Not infrequently it appears that the less his knowledge, the more ready is the critic to pass comment, and usually adversely.

A common stimulus of criticism is plain egotism, the belief that the self-appointed critic is more capable than the one under comment, and therefore could administer affairs in a superior and, in consequence, in a more successful manner. Rarely is such an assumption justified, a fact which is in no sense a deterrent to the critic. It must be conceded, however, that the right to criticize is the privilege of the constituents of a democracy, and to oppose it is the signal for a cry of usurpation, of autocracy, dictatorship, and for the utterance of other similar epithets.

♣ ♣ ♣

If the one under comment be of the same political party, the critic claims special privilege as a constituent to pass judgment ad lib upon the official he has helped to elect. On the other hand, it is often deemed the duty of members of the opposing party to launch and maintain a barrage of criticism upon the public acts of officials, almost regardless of justification. In fact, as is well known, in recent years clever persons have been engaged to do exactly this, to conduct what has been well termed "smear campaigns" to weaken the efficiency of elected officials of the other party, and thus overthrow them. This is the right of criticism carried to a dangerous and unholy length. For as the accusations frequently are based upon falsehood, or, at least, half-truth, the purpose is to destroy, not strengthen, the usefulness of the official against whom the barrage is directed.

Such practice is reprehensible and, if pursued, is bound to disrupt the ultimate purpose of a democracy, viz., to establish government upon the expressed will of the majority. None can justifiably deny that democratic government more nearly conforms to true Christian doctrine than any other yet devised. Under the aegis of democracy, government is improved through awakened desire on the part of the electorate to improve it.

Here is where criticism may be justified. Governmental acts should be scrutinized, should be carefully examined, and the results should be made public. But such survey and judgment is farther reaching when it has the basic purpose to strengthen or reform the government. Otherwise it becomes criticism for its own sake—carping, partisan and destructive. It is not always possible to characterize criticism properly, to determine its purpose and direction. But the alert citizen who keeps abreast the times is pretty well prepared to discover the purpose behind adverse comments.

The extent to which criticism may go without governmental interference poses a somewhat difficult question. It varies with conditions. At present, with the democracies engaged in what seems to be a struggle for their very existence, it may appear necessary to curb the tendency to complain of and criticize the government on the ground that too violent criticism becomes dangerous. It may give aid and comfort to the enemy; so becomes subversive, even unpatriotic and traitorous.

In both England and America steps have been taken to curb activity thought to be inimical to public interest. The right of free speech, exercised almost without limit in time of peace, assumes quite another aspect when the nations are battling for existence. There is no doubt that the major underlying question at stake is whether the free nations shall come under the yoke of dictatorship or continue to maintain their choice of government and their own way of life. This being the issue, the defenders of democracy would seem to have ample justification in taking whatever steps are deemed necessary to curb utterances, spoken or written, which have the purpose of weakening the war effort and hence are seditious, even treasonable. This should not be regarded as a step toward curbing freedom of speech, of the press, and of the right to criticize acts of government, but rather as a necessary means of carrying on the most effective opposition to the aggressive powers.

Criticism may become extremely dangerous when it stirs sentiment against the war effort of nations which are at present striving to preserve Christian civilization and their duly chosen forms of government. An impressive example of subversive acts is found in the meeting of Negroes recently held in St. Louis, when a visitor from India openly attempted to stir the black race against support of the Government. The Government is under a founden duty to squelch such activities which may weaken the common effort to win a victory.

Moreover, men at the front should be protected against evil influences which would nullify and weaken support of the war effort at home. Surely men who are called upon to make any sacrifice, even to lay down the material sense of life, should be supported by a public sentiment untouched by the slightest tinge of subversion or hostility to the chief purpose now engaging the United Nations. As the governments of the countries are calling upon their citizens for the supreme effort, so should they guard every channel through which the poison of distrust may enter to slacken and defeat the war effort.

♣ ♣ ♣

Partisanship for its own sake has no place in the present crisis. To be sure, a minority has a useful and necessary part to play, but its efforts should have a higher and more patriotic purpose than merely to change leaders. This does not imply that there should not be careful scrutiny of the acts and purposes of the party in power, but it does preclude the type of criticism and partisanship which has no other purpose than to weaken and nullify the power and authority of the administration.

When judgment of administrative acts is based upon the high purpose to promote the general welfare, to strengthen the herculean effort now under way, it may indeed serve a good purpose. For even a war status does not cancel the right to pass judgment upon public affairs. But unless the purpose of such judgment be righteous, entirely apart from and above self-will, it falls short of the Biblical criterion which emphasizes the fact that judgment to be just must be righteous.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that while the governments in the democracies are zealous to maintain the rights which inhere in the democracies, they are taking wise and firm measures to stem the tide of subversive activities customary in times of great crises. Forces commonly latent and hidden suddenly spring into activity when passions flame and prejudices stir. Righteous judgment will lead the way to the proper restriction and nullification of misled groups and individuals. The right of judgment is preserved. Let those that engage in it examine well their purpose and their method.

© Hands & Brains

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

"United we stand—divided we fall"
It made and preserved us a nation.
—George Pope Morris

The memorial to the first president, in Washington, D. C., contains in its inner walls, where visitors may see them, 202 tribute blocks, representing the 48 states (some of which were territories when the structure was opened to the public in 1888). Other tribute blocks came from cities, counties, Masonic and other societies, colleges, and individuals; and foreign sources including Brazil, China, Siam, Turkey, Wales, Japan, and the Free City of Bremen.

IN GUATEMALA, TRAVELING MUSICIANS OFTEN MAKE MUSIC
The Resemblance of This Homemade Instrument to the Xylophone Is Obvious, Though G

The Folklore of Latin

By Nicolas Slo

MEXICAN MUSIC MARKET
Violins and Guitars for Sale

A PEOPLE'S MUSIC is largely a matter of climate. Where the weather is mild all year around, music goes out the streets and becomes a part of the dscape. Open-air music flourishes in e countries of South and Central erica that enjoy equable temperatures. opular music in the countries lying e to the equator is austere and limited in tonal color. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that the centers of population are situated high in the mountains, where even the zenith sun is not warm and where the air is thin. Even the type of instruments follows the climate. The dry desert and the high plateau favor the development of flutes and pipes made of reed plants. The longest reed instruments are made in Bolivia, which is the highest mountainous country in South America. The gayer altitudes and latitudes of Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and Argentina are characterized by the greater variety of instruments, a more luscious sonority and a greater development of rhythm instruments.

Like all folk music, Latin-American melodies and rhythms are spontaneous creations by uneducated musical peasants, mostly Indians. In most cases, the type of melody is determined by the type of instrument. For instance, a lip-harmonica which has five pipes will of necessity develop a five-tone scale, the pentatonic.

Musical development in Latin America did not follow along the European lines of instrumental perfectionism, simultaneous use of voices, or harmonic expansion. But Latin-American musicians had a greater feeling for the diversity of rhythms. Latin-American drums, shakers, and graters have long since found their way into popular music in Europe and America. Modern composers realize the peculiar effectiveness of these instruments. Stravinsky, in his thunderous "Rite of Spring," uses the West Indian notched gourd, the guiro.

When no instruments are available, a Latin-American musician will use a piece of tin or glass to accompany the song. In Mexico City, any day, in front of the Palace of Fine Arts, the visitor may observe a blind musician who arranges empty shoe polish cans in a circle so that they form a major scale and plays Mexican tunes on them with the aid of two sticks, using the harmony of parallel thirds and sixths. The Mexican café minstrels, Mariachi (the word comes from the French "mariage," for the Mariachi players used to play chiefly at weddings), use the violin, the trumpet, and the guitar. But Mariachi are the product of city culture.

NATIVES OF BOLIVIA PLAY THE SICUS GIGANTES
They Do Sampeonas on These Picturesque and Decidedly Oversize Wind Instruments

It is the function of learned musicians from the cities to gather up fragments of intuitive melodic invention and put them to use in composing songs, piano pieces, symphonies and operas. The more primitive this musical material is, the more attractive it is to the composer. Thus, it is the uneducated and nameless masses that supply the educated and renowned artisans with their inspirations. Fortunately for Latin America, the national governments are actively interested in national folklore research, and make funds available for this purpose.

There has developed in Latin America a new type of musicologist, the musical folklorist. In Brazil, folklore research is flourishing. Mario de Andrade has published an important essay on native folklore in 1928. Luciano Gallet's study of folklore was printed posthumously in 1934. The short essay by the Brazilian music critic, Andrade Muricy, appended to the collection of musical pieces, "Musique Brézilienne Moderne," published by the Brazilian Government in 1937, has some important points. The famous composer Villa-Lobos has gathered songs and rhythms of the Amazonas, and has incorporated them in his numerous works, notably in "Choros," the name which Villa-Lobos gives to compositions ranging from a guitar solo to the recently completed musical leviathan, Choros No. 11 for piano and orchestra. In Argentina, Carlos Vega has done valuable work in collecting musical folklore. In his capacity as Technician of the Folklore Section of the Institute of Argentinian Literature, and Director of the Division of Native Musicology of the Argentinian Museum of Natural Sciences, he has classified thousands of song and dance forms, which will eventually be published in the encyclopedic series, "Musical Phraseology," of which two volumes have appeared to date.

In Uruguay the task of musicological investigation is in charge of one man, Curt Francisco Lange, the founder of the Institute of Latin American Musicology, editor of the voluminous Latin American Music Bulletin, and director of the new co-operative publishing firm, which has so far published seven issues devoted to Latin-American composers.

In Chile the codification of Chilean music is done by the University of Chile in Santiago. In connection with the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city of Santiago, the University of Chile has published a volume, "The Origins of the Musical Art in Chile," which includes an investigation of the dance and popular music of the Colonial period. The compiler is Eugenio Pereira

E MUSIC THIS WAY
, Though Gourds Here Give the Tones

tin America's Music

colas Slonimsky

Salas, and the preface, written by the Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, Domingo Santa Cruz, gives an authoritative estimate of Chilean music.

In Peru the investigation of musical folklore and popular music is made in conjunction with the Archeological Museum of Lima. The Peruvian composer Andres Sas has written several enlightening essays on the Indian music of Peru. In Bolivia, Teofilo Vargas has compiled various types of Bolivian dance forms, and has described the instruments used in Bolivian Indian music in a collection of "National Airs of Bolivia," of which the first volume appeared in 1928.

In 1930, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador, the government published a two-volume compilation of historical essays dealing with all aspects of Ecuador's political and cultural life. Among these essays is one by the leading composer of Ecuador, Segundo Luis Moreno. This essay is the most complete description to date of Ecuadorean popular music.

Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador form, musically speaking, a solid bloc. In these Andean countries, the population is predominantly Indian and the music shows less Spanish Colonial influence. Technically speaking, it means that most melodies are built on a five-note scale, the pentatonic. This music sounds austere, suggesting the rarefied atmosphere of the high Andes and the rainless climate of the desert and the plateau.

Colombia is the most Spanish of all South American countries as far as musical tradition is concerned. Valuable papers on Colombian folklore are found in the fourth volume of Lange's Bulletin, published in Bogotá. Venezuela can be classified with Colombia as representing the Spanish Colonial tradition in the coastal towns, and the Indian in the tropical country. The government of Venezuela is the publisher of national music collections.

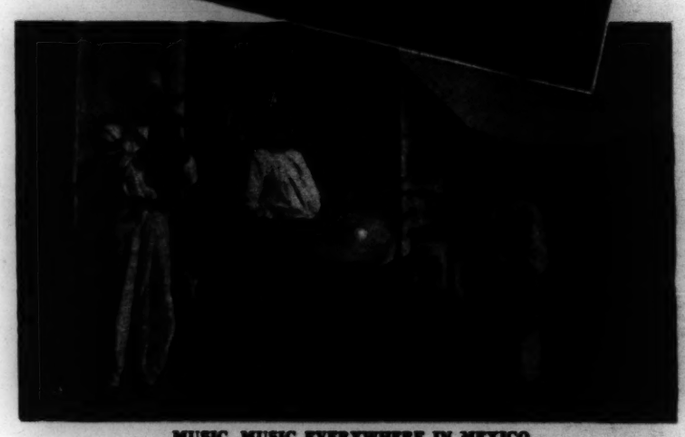
In Central America the differentiation between neighboring countries is great, despite the small geographical distances. The music of Panama is distinctly tropical. Both Indian and Spanish elements are represented, and there is a great development of urban folklore, which includes popular songs transplanted from Europe and North America. Narciso Garay, one-time Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, who is also a musician, has collected Panamanian popular airs in an excellent volume, "Tradiciones y Cantares de Panama," published in 1930. The few publications of Costa Rican songs by the Department of Fine Arts show Spanish and Indian elements in about equal proportions. Nicaragua, because of its central position, possesses an art which has developed from the interior of the country. The Indian characteristics predominate. Very little of individual Nicaraguan folklore has come to life, except through the symphonic medium in the works of Nicaragua's only composer, Luis A. Delgadillo.

The musical culture of El Salvador leans toward the pre-Colombian Indian tradition. Maria de Baratta, who is a descendant of one of the last Indian chiefs of the Lenca tribe, has published some interesting pieces based on Central American folk music. In Honduras, musical culture is developing slowly, due to lack of educational facilities.

In Guatemala, folk music is abundant. Jesús Castillo has done invaluable work in classifying Guatemalan folklore into six characteristic groups. His investigations have not yet been published.

Mexico is an immense field for the investigator of popular and spontaneous music forms. The Department of Fine Arts and the University of Mexico have contributed greatly to the classification and scientific analysis of various forms of Mexican folk songs. Two histories of Mexican music have been published: "Historia de la Música Mejicana" by Miguel Galindo (1933), and "Historia de la Música en Mexico" by Gabriel Saldivar, (1934). Otto Mayer-Serra, the German-Spanish musicologist now resident in Mexico, has lately published a valuable book, "Panorama de la Música Mexicana," which deals with the last century of Mexican music. In the field of pure folklore, Vicente T. Mendoza published in 1939 a comparative study on the origin of the Mexican *corrido*, a form which is related to the Spanish literary romance. Finally, the work on folklore of Geronimo Baqueiro Foster, editor of the Revista Musical Mexicana, must be mentioned.

Each of the islands of the West Indies has evolved an individual musical culture. Cuba is in the lead. Emilio Grenet's essay in the collection "Musica Popular Cubana" (1939) sums up the evolution of Cuban musical culture. Antonio and Maria de Quevedo have contributed to Cuban folklore research in their publication "Musicalia." The Dominican Republic has moved strongly forward since the establishment of a national symphony orchestra in Ciudad Trujillo in 1941. The other half of the island, the republic of Haiti, is also becoming aware of the importance of native folklore research.



MUSIC, MUSIC EVERYWHERE IN MEXICO
Indian Percussion Band (Top) Has Its Own Dancer. Informal Concert (Center) in a Park. Primitive Fife and Drums (Above) in Cholula

Grace Line, Bodil Christensen, Pan American Airways
IN THE SHADOW OF A STONE MONUMENT THE INCAS KNEW
A Native Orchestra at Cuzco, Peru

Among the New Books

Christianity Infused Into Industrial Era

Walter Rauschenbusch: A Biography, by D. R. Sharpe. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.75.

NOT EVERY prominent personage is so fortunate as to have his life story told by one who not only is thoroughly familiar with his subject but who also is fully informed regarding the pattern of the things in which the personality examined has played a leading part. It happens that the life story of Walter Rauschenbusch is told by one who served as his private secretary, hence knew intimately the character, motives, and service of this great prophet and preacher, and was also thoroughly familiar with the social trends of the times. Out of this unusual fitness has developed a volume which will reach a high place in biographical writing.

The six decades from the beginning of the War Between the States to the end of World War I spans the period of Walter Rauschenbusch's life. It was an era of development and marked transition in the history of the United States. Following the close of the reconstruction period after the Civil War came years of unprecedented industrial developments made possible by many useful inventions and discoveries. Into this beehive of industry flowed great currents of immigrants assured of gainful employment in the expansion of the country in many directions.

To the cities flocked great numbers from the rural sections, bent upon employment in the expanding industries. Powerful corporations were developed by expert empire builders, and the country grew enormously in material wealth. The plane of living was high and prosperity general. Accompanying this unprecedented material development there arose many social problems, new and without precedent as to the method of their solution.

It was into this expanding universe that Walter Rauschenbusch threw himself with the zeal and courage of a man of profound Christian spirit, determined to bring to the submerged groups better conditions. His zeal as a religionist found expression in the true missionary spirit of which he was so thoroughly possessed. His zest for social reform sent him into the teeming sections of New York City, there to bring light and joy to the greatly underprivileged. Hell's Kitchen was his especial care, where he became an earnest and effective social worker at the same time that he was carrying on active service as a clergyman.

But this was not all. As a teacher in the Rochester Theological Seminary, as an author of many books and pamphlets dealing with the solution of social problems through the Christian way of life, he led a life overflowing with good deeds and a self-forgetfulness that knew no limits when he saw the needs of his fellow men. Imbued with intense love for the common people, his great satisfaction stemmed from service in the betterment of their conditions.

In the Social Christian movements which characterized the period from 1890 to 1914, this valiant religionist found his greatest sphere of action. That the Kingdom of God furnished the ideal social order was to him a practical conclusion, and mightily did he strive to accomplish his purpose. Social philosopher, mystic, historian, and prophet that he was, his influence stirred the American consciousness as have the lives of few reformers.

Translated into many foreign languages, Rauschenbusch's works carried his influence far afield, making of him a great international figure. It fell to the lot of this militant Christian to convince his fellow religionists that social work, having the purpose of bringing to the underprivileged better ways of life, was truly Christian. And his convictions and outstanding example did much to turn the tide of Christian endeavor to this aspect of true ministry.

Walter Rauschenbusch in no small degree had the gift of prophecy. He foresaw many evil conditions about to engulf the people and aided in their defeat. As one thoroughly cognizant of the evils of his time, like Amos of old, he proclaimed from the housetops the need for reform. And it is reasonable to believe that his voice had great influence in inaugurating many of the splendid reform movements which have since become important factors in improving social conditions in America.

But with his prophetic vision came the zeal of an evangelist. He was a confirmed Christian, a man profoundly imbued with the Christ-way as the basis of salvation for the individual and the race. He saw keenly the wrong in the economic conditions of the times, the evils accompanying the building of great industrial empires, the gaining of enormous wealth by a few while the masses lived in poverty.

He saw that only the spirit of the Christ would ever heal the multiplicity of evils with which society was so generally beset. And it seems that as his human experience drew to a close, something of defeatism seized him as to the potency of his life work. He little knew that his good deeds would go on wielding an ever-increasing influence in the reformation of society to which he had so valiantly set himself. With Walter Rauschenbusch, personal religion was basic. Of this conviction he wrote:

"Spiritual regeneration is the most important fact in any life history. A living experience of God is the crowning knowledge attainable to a human mind. . . . All who have made test of it agree that religion alone holds the key to the ultimate meaning of life, and each of us must find his way into the inner mysteries alone. . . . Religion is eternal life in the midst of time and transcending time."

Rauschenbusch was the type of religionist who establishes his relation with the source of his being.

A. F. G.

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QUARTERLY

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India as Prize for Aggressor

A Picture of India, by Edwin Haward. London: Spottiswode Ballantyne.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI, in declaring for peaceful nonco-operation, as opposed to the scorched earth policy, for meeting Japanese aggression against India, has only echoed age-long unwillingness on the part of Indians to fight in defense of their homes.

"If the British withdraw, surely there is no embarrassment. They become eased of a tremendous burden," Mr. Gandhi said to the (London) News Chronicle correspondent at Bombay on May 17, 1942. "Under my proposal they have to leave India in God's hands, in modern parlance to anarchy. And that anarchy may lead to internecine warfare for a time. From this the true India will rise in place of the false one we see."

In pre-British days, when one conquering horde after another from Central Asia swept over the agricultural plains of Upper India, lootings, burnings, and massacres went on, to a large extent unopposed, so far as the bulk of the Indian peasantry was concerned. Rival armies might clash in desperate conflict with one another. But the ordinary Indian cultivator continued to plow, sow, and reap his fields, looking upon his own misfortunes as evils "written upon his forehead" and to be endured with that wonderful patience which only the Oriental possesses. The Brahmin might rise to high office in the service of the invader, but the common man silently suffered, surviving if he could.

This attitude is not confined to Mr. Gandhi. It is shared by a number of his more important followers in the Indian National Congress, chief political organization in India, to which, in large measure, any transfer of governmental authority from British into Indian hands must necessarily be made, if Whitehall carries out its long-declared intention of complying with the Indian demand for self-rule.

It much complicates the whole Indian problem. For it would obviously be impossible for Britain to deliver over to the anarchy which Mr. Gandhi contemplates a land containing nearly 400,000,000 people, to whom for more than one and a half centuries it has given safety of life and property, besides such material prosperity — low though it may still be—as is far higher than existed before the Union Jack appeared upon the scene.

A good account of what has been accomplished is given in the well-written and attractively illustrated booklet, "A Picture of India." The narrative is a crowded one, but it is highly readable and abundantly fulfills its author's claim that it is calculated to help to a clearer understanding of the Indian problem. It has appeared at a moment when a Japanese invader is attacking India from the northeast, just as, in the pre-British era, one Central Asian power after another fell upon this then almost helpless land, striking from the northwest.

Now, as Mr. Haward rightly points out, every Indian knows that British victory in the present world-wide struggle is the only guarantee of India's continued progress and security.

E. C. C.

Chocorua in Pioneer Days

Look to the Mountain, by LeGrand Cannon. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75.

LEGRAND CANNON'S special gift consists in putting lifelike speech into the mouths of his characters; certainly what seems to his readers to be lifelike.

In "Look to the Mountain," for example, Mr. Cannon makes his New Hampshire men and women of the 1760's and 1770's talk much as New Hampshire farmers and their wives talked only a generation or two ago. In doing so, it is possible that he has used a writer's license. For the pronunciation of many words he has good authority in the phonetically spelled records books of many a rural town, but for the constant characteristic elisions ("Now'n again, I sh'd think somebody'd have t' work down t' their place") there is, naturally, no testimony of the written word, but only the form of speech that still persists on the tongue of the oldest inhabitants. Whether this is a literal reproduction of the speech of 180 years ago, it is not possible now to assert positively, but in effect it has, in a lively and convincing fashion, the ring of genuine talk. With all its other good qualities, this is the book's particular essence.

The words and the thoughts of the characters tell the story. It all comes out warm, human, personal, muddled, stubborn, perverse, or honest, just as a man, according to his way, would try to think things out and express them. It is a method that makes Kettleford residents, Sandwich and Tamworth pioneers—Livingstons, Butlers, and Moores, Parson Gowan and Portygee Joe—real and clear.

The story belongs particularly to Whit Livingston and Melissa Butler, and back of them, in a measure perhaps a little less impressive than the author intended it to be, to Mount Chocorua. Whit and Melissa grew up in one of the older towns in the lower Merrimack. When they were about 20 they married and set out to make a home on new land in Tamworth, at the base of "Coruway." The year before, Whit had made a thorough examination of the entire township and picked his place because of the mountain; because the great gray top of it was something steady and sure to look to, especially when the sun was shining on it.

Even without the mountain, Whit would have been steady. He was both farmer and trapper, for in those days no man who amounted to anything was limited to one pursuit. He was strong and enduring, skillful, kind, stubborn, and very silent; so much so that Melissa pined for the sound of voices until she had children and a dog, but she put up with his silences for the sake of his other high qualities. She would have been put to it to tell which or how many they were.

The Livingstons were only pioneers, living on land given to them by the town proprietors. Pioneers in those days were not highly regarded. Too often they were seeking to escape something in their past, or they had the habit of poverty, or what they called poor luck. Whit maintained that a pioneer didn't have to stay one. If he was strong and prudent, if he knew how to watch his luck, he could soon be a settler. No man needed to raise his corn in stump holes and live in a chimneyless shack for long. Even going briefly to fight under Stark did not put him back greatly. He was one of the Hampshire pioneers who got ahead.

In such an environment, every day was an adventure. Mr. Cannon makes trial by icy water and snow-hidden trail, by falling trees, by infuriated rival, Hessian bayonet, and hunger all exciting and inevitable. No reader is going to sleep over this satisfying chronicle of life under the shoulder of Mount Chocorua.

W. K. R.

LITERARY SERVICE

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The Book Window

Bookbinding in America, Edited by Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt (Portland, Maine: The Southworth-Anthoensen Press), presents in a volume, a model of modern manufacturing art, the results of exploration which a couple librarians, Hannah Dustin French and Joseph W. Rogers, have made in an intellectual field as novel as the territorial one into which Lewis and Clark once ventured. Another frontier opened. Essays by the one on Early American craft binding and by the other on nineteenth-century machine binding are supplemented by a study which the editor supplies, giving advice on the rebinding of old books.

The Taxation of War Wealth, by J. R. Hicks, U. K. Hicks, and L. Rostas (Oxford University Press, $3.50), is a compilation of the research and thinking of a trio of students of politics and economics into the question of government levies in a time like the present. Tax policies of Great Britain and the Dominions, of Continental European countries, and of the United States in both the first and the second World War are examined and commented on, with a view to the development of equitable and practical methods.

Thesaurus of Quotations, edited by Edmund Fuller (Crown Publishers, $3), is a well put-up volume that seems to re-explore the field of quotation and to discover wisdom and possibilities of allusion hitherto hidden. The work catalogues references to literature, documents, and recorded sayings not exclusively by word, but by subject as well—Ability to Zephyr, all items numbered and totaling 22,096.

Dorothy Wordsworth Free of Literary Shine

Journals of Dorothy Wordsworth, edited by E. de Selincourt. Two vols. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.

FOR MANY YEARS, Professor De Selincourt has been one of the group of scholars engaged in the task of rescuing Wordsworth, as the academic joke has it, from "the reign of chaos and old Knight." In his day, William Knight performed valiant and arduous services for the poet's reputation, but the texts of his editions were confused and often incomplete and his successors have had the job of reducing them to order and coherence and expanding them to definitiveness.

Mr. De Selincourt's first great piece of work in this field was his edition of "The Prelude" (1926), in which the original version was published for the first time. From the appearance of that edition really dates the still expanding corpus of modern and accurate Wordsworth scholarship. The several volumes of the same editor's collection of letters of the Wordsworths followed; and he is now engaged upon a definitive edition of the poems. Meanwhile he has written a biography of Dorothy Wordsworth, a book which in its sensitiveness and beauty is worthy of her sensitive and beautiful personality. As a supplement at once to that biography and also to the letters and poems we now have this new edition of Dorothy's famous Journals.

Hitherto, Knight's edition has had to serve for want of a better. It now appears that Knight published no more than a selection from the Journals. Access to the manuscripts, which are now in the Wordsworth Museum at Grasmere, has enabled Mr. De Selincourt to make such considerable additions to the texts that the present volumes contain nearly twice as much matter as has hitherto been published.

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A good deal of the material which it has been the custom to refer to as "Journals" is really a series of narratives more or less "written up" after the events. Thus, an account of an excursion on the banks of Ullswater and another to the top of Scawfell which Wordsworth incorporated, abbreviated and partly rewritten, in his "Guide to the Lakes," are here printed for the first time as Dorothy originally wrote them. The very long narrative of the tour of the Continent made in 1820 is here given in a much fuller version than has hitherto been known; and there is a similar expansion of the narrative of the second tour of Scotland. Of some of these items more than one version is extant in manuscript, for Dorothy had considered the possibility of publication, and with that in view revised them with the purpose of removing homely details and colloquial idioms and making them, in general, more "literary." Mr. De Selincourt wisely prefers the original form, though in footnotes he gives some samples of the elegant alterations.

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These definitive texts in no way alter our conception of Dorothy Wordsworth; nor was it the editor's intention or expectation that they should do so. Innumerable tiny details are added to the portrait, but the portrait remains the same. It is so familiar to all lovers of literature that it is scarcely necessary for a reviewer to remind the reader of the characteristic traits of her whom Coleridge called "Wordsworth's exquisite sister." The first Journal, kept at Alfoxden in 1798 (the miraculous year of Coleridge's career as a poet and a year hardly less significant in Wordsworth's development), and the much longer "Grasmere Journal" of 1800-1803 are the documents of prime beauty and importance. Here we have records of the customary daily life of the brother and sister—the great poet and the sister who was so devotedly attached to him.

It is well known that the seeds or germs of various poems are to be found in Dorothy's observations of the hills and streams and flowers of the Lake Country and her encounters with the dalesmen or with travelers passing by. There is the finest and most patient sensitiveness in the chronicling of minute details of the weather and of the changing appearance of the countryside under passing clouds and storms and fitful sunshine. The narrative of the first journey to Scotland, a tour made in 1803, is filled with observations of similar sensitiveness.

The account of their experiences in Germany in 1798 unfortunately breaks off at the moment of their arrival in Goslar. Why Dorothy did not keep up her diary during the winter abroad does not appear. All the accounts and tours contain matter of interest not only to the biographer of the Wordsworths but to anyone curious as to the habits and customs of travelers in the early nineteenth century. The Grasmere record is, similarly, of interest not only to Wordsworthians but to the historian of village life in its daily round of simple pleasures and satisfactions, of anxieties and inconveniences.

Needless to say, the editorial work has been done with the greatest care. The illustrations, though few, are appropriate.

S. C. C.

Two Sides of France

Prisoners of Hope, by Howard L. Brooks. New York: L. B. Fischer Publishing Corp. $2.75.

PRISONERS in a figurative way are meant; the book being a story of experiences an American relief worker had in Occupied France. It is presented as a "report on a mission," but the phrase is misleading. The book does not tell very much about the author's "work with the Unitarian Service Committee administering medical service for the concentration camps" in France, for which purpose he was sent, but is the carrying out of the self-imposed mission of telling the world that France has not given up.

The author crossed the ocean for the first time and does not pretend that he was an experienced observer or reporter. He was a little naïve and somewhat timid, but that adds a tone of authenticity to his work. His picture of France is not at all comprehensive, but the glimpses he gives the reader are clear and enlightening.

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The France he describes seems confused. General conclusions are difficult. The nation appears both puerile and senile, largely lacking in maturity, balance, or vigor. The France he tells of shows a striking contrast to Norway. Its dignity and self-respect seem almost gone, it cringes and becomes obsequious, it has lost much of its capacity for discernment, it fawns before its enemies, excoriates its real friends, befouls its own traditions and ideals. Mr. Brooks does not say this, but the cases he describes show this is the attitude of many Frenchmen.

Men and women sit numb at home, as resigned as Oriental fatalists. Some clerics mumble over and over again vain admonitions about France saving its soul—by fawning before Hitler. Boys and girls go into the mountains singing and laughing, as their country sinks into the mire. Frenchmen crowd fnto the theater to see rabid Nazi anti-Semitic films and are impatient when the show is interrupted by an appeal for funds to help French prisoners in Germany. French boys gather in a coffee house, hail Pétain and Darlan, and beat up a war veteran who refuses to join them.

This, however, is not the whole picture. Indeed, it is not the main aspect of the picture which Mr. Brooks presents. He has set out to assure us that the French are prisoners with hope, that they are "not whipped and cowed, not afraid to fight back." He describes many cases of French men and women who are fighting back.

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One such French patriot says, "You know now there are thousands of Frenchmen willing to make any sacrifice." Mr. Brooks tells of persons eagerly listening to Roosevelt's messages, of crowds gathering for a demonstration of approval before the American consulate in Vichy. He portrays the attitude and activity of a noble and democratic professor, quotes from many "underground newspapers," and describes the work of a resolute revolutionary leader, whom he quotes as saying, "When the British land on the Continent, they will profit from the confusion made by the Fifth Columnists. They will be helped not by a few agents, but by an entire nation, rising against its oppressors. . . . We haven't been very good allies to the British. But we will be. They can thank the Nazis for that."

There are the two sides. Some French are craven and others rapacious enemies of their people. Still others, however, are nobly and bravely resisting. All are hungry. Those Frenchmen who were left sound and whole are striving to save the nation.

R. H. M.

Protectorate Plans Ahead

A German Protectorate: The Czechs Under Nazi Rule, by Sheila Grant Duff. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

THIS BOOK is a detailed, objective study, chiefly from German newspapers and other sources, of the effects of German colonization methods and racial theories on the people of a formerly well-governed and successful democracy.

Miss Grant Duff is an experienced observer of the former Czechoslovak State, and she had contacts with its intellectual and Government leaders in the years before the war. She writes her book "as a tribute to those who are working in obscurity and darkness, facing always the untold horrors of the prison camp, and of death, and who nevertheless keep smiling, courageous, and faithful."

The value of the work to Anglo-Saxon readers is that it aims at bridging the gulf fixed by war and by lack of knowledge between them and the peoples of occupied Europe, from which the Nazis boast that they have driven Britain neck and crop. It provides, too, an object lesson in the technique of Nazi subjection, and should dispel any lingering doubts about what "couldn't happen here."

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The first of its three main divisions notes the reasons behind the German High Command's insistence upon the military occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, as the essential preliminary to a general war. It shows how the Czech leaders' prophecies, at the time of the Munich Deeree, that the collapse of Czechoslovakia would mean the end of the Versailles system of security, the total surrender of France and dire embarrassment to Britain, have been only too well borne out in fact.

The second section deals with the Nazi methods of completing the political and economic domination of Bohemia-Moravia, and their absorption into the Reich. It shows the cold relationship between the oppressors and oppressed, and the instability of a regime founded upon pride and hatred, under which a "whole people in the very heart of Europe was reduced overnight to a status below that of any backward colony in the outer darkness of the British Empire."

The German interpretation of Czech autonomy represents a "study in cynicism," and deceived no one, since all real power, in administration, legislature, and police control is vested in the hands of the Germans, and the Czechs have the protection neither of their own laws nor of those of the Germans. To quote from a Nazi leader in the Protectorate sums up the terror behind this police state, "Wherever an S. S. man appears there must be felt the strength of the Reich, and the will of the Führer." What the Germans have already done in appropriating Czech economic wealth will take years to make good.

The third section describes the relationship between Czechs and Germans, and the way in which underground opposition goes on in spite of the terror. German propaganda, an important part of the plan for rendering the Czech people harmless in Europe, is described as "not unskillful." The Allies in the early part of the war gave help to German propaganda by their months of inactivity on the Western front and their inability to help Poland or to come to an agreement with Russia; and one can but honor the Czech people for holding their faith in the cause, despite the political demoralization which the Allies' betrayal at Munich left behind.

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For a word of warning for the Allies, the Germans, by means of armed units, transfers of population, and police methods, are succeeding in putting a German face on the Bohemian and Moravian districts, and in tying up their economic and commercial life as irretrievably as possible with that of the Reich. Everything is done with an eye on the peace, in the hope that even if the German armed forces are defeated, the Powers will be deceived into looking upon those parts of central Europe as German beyond doubt and as an integral part of the Reich. The author believes that if this comes to pass, the suffering of the war will have been in vain, since, with a hard German core left intact, and with Mitteleuropa fixed, Pan-Europa is "only a question of time."

R. P.

'The Commodore' Portrayed

Commodore Vanderbilt, by Wheaton J. Lane. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $3.75.

FIRST TO SECURE an Alfred A. Knopf fellowship in biography is Wheaton J. Lane, for a work on that amazing figure of American economic lore, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Described as a modern biography of the waterfront boy who made himself the wealthiest man in America, shipping magnate, master of transportation, financier, and founder of a family fortune, the book has a scholarly detachment that makes it a telling portrait.

Formerly a member of the history departments at New York and Princeton universities, Dr. Lane brought to bear on his subject tireless research in government reports, newspaper files, contemporary journals and diaries, besides having access to family records, those of the secretary of the New York Central Railroad, and the Gibbons papers at Drew University. Out of the labor stands an arresting figure of a man of untiring energy who met and overcame competitors on river and ocean, speculators and manipulators in Wall Street, filibusterers in the grandiose Nicaraguan episode, and who went through all the gamut of free enterprise and its melodrama of fraud, trickery, political intrigue, and physical warfare. The waterfront days when he held that no one "ought to be worth more than $20,000" gave his eyes the shrewd squint of the sea-going man and left a permanent mark, too, in uncouth manners and unpredictable grammar, notwithstanding his latter-day conventional grooming in black broadcloth and high collar.

There is the fabulous account of the North Star, launched in the pride of a millionaire, "to sail over the waters of England and France, up the Baltic and through the Mediterranean and elsewhere . . . without a reflection of any kind that it is a voyage for gain"; and the serio-comic footnote to politics of his essay for the American Party's Presidential nomination; and so on through battling years that left him—the Commodore—pedestaled for posterity at the Grand Central Terminal of the New York Central system, a figurehead on a strange sort of prow.

A writer of sophistication and learning, Dr. Lane catches the flavor of an America making its Gargantuan thrust in the world. Other exceptional portraits take shape in the contingent careers of Liveoak George Law, William Walker, king of filibusterers; Commodores Garrison and Morgan, "Jubilee" Jim Fisk, Jay Gould, and Daniel Drew. It is biography drawn expertly to scale with shape and relish of turbulent reality.

W. D.

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Words in Day's Work of a Sailor

Glossary of Sea Terms, by Gershom Bradford. New York: Dodd Mead. $3.50.

PROBABLY EVERY crossword puzzlesmith should know what a fid is, and a tye, a shole, a bitt, a wale and a voyal. It might be well for anyone in search of a four-, five-, or six-letter word to know what it is to sugg, thrum, parcel, bream and chinse. They are all good everyday sea words which Gershom Bradford has salted down in his new and revised "Glossary of Sea Terms." Most of these terms, it is safe to say, went shipmates with Captain Drake in the Golden Hind. Only the other day we paused on Charlestown Bridge to watch a navy boatswain's mate on the float below pry a loophope between two rope strands with a polished hardwood fid.

This glossary should be plum duff to specialists in the English language. It is curious how many divergent meanings the sea exacts of common English words. For instance, "to fake" means to coil; "to seize" is to bind one rope part to another; "to whip" is to wind yarn around a rope's end; "to pay" is to cover with paint, tar or pitch.

There are common words for a ship's anatomy. The very forward part of a ship is called the "eyes." All vital right-angle fastenings are strengthened with steel or wood brackets called "knees." The "nuckle" of the ship is that part where the stern plating takes a sharp angle upward near the taffrail.

Seagoing terminology borrows a few words from everywhere including the animal kingdom. A "cat's head" is the heavy horizontal timber extending over the bow for getting up the anchor. A "mouse" is a washer for a rope passing through a ringbolt. A "monkey's fist" is a complicated knot with a weight inside made in the end of a heaving line. A "horse" is the iron rod or traveler along which the sheet tackle moves. "To catch a crab" is to get an oarblade caught flatwise underwater. "To fish" is to splice a broken spar. And a "strap," "stirrup," "martingale," "saddle," and "bridle" are as common to sailing ships as to the stable tack room.

All this is incidental to the main purpose of Captain Bradford's glossary. It is primarily a sailor's reference book, containing some 5,000 nautical nuggets. Of this number nearly 10 per cent have been updated, to meet applications required by this war. The term "corvette," for example: "An armed corvette with a row of guns along one deck only. It ranked next below a frigate. It was used on light cruiser service." To this has been added significantly: "Lightly armed vessels about 150 feet long, used for convoy protection and patrol. They carry about one-half the crew of a destroyer."

Occasionally throughout the text one finds a term which establishes the seagoing derivation of an expression commonly used among landsmen. Take for instance the nautical phrase, "chockablock full." It's definitely nautical; "Chock-a-block" (two-blocks), the situation when two blocks of a tackle come together. When a hold or a cask is full to the top."

The volume stamps the author as a man of imagination as well as a skilled and experienced seafarer. Here is the skipper's definition of corsair: "A privateer of the Mediterranean, usually Turkish, whose activities often verged on piracy. The captain of the ship Mary of Boston writing home to his wife from Smyrna in 1808 comments as follows: 'I send this by a Barbary corsair, such acquaintence I make here, and perhaps I shall experience as much faith in a Turk as we find in the generality of Christians. He will leave it at Malta and there I expect it may find someone to forward it on, if possible, to America.'"

At the same time, Captain Bradford keeps both feet planted firmly on the deck, as when he inserts the cosine-haversine formula used in solving the astronomical triangle when the zenith distance is desired in establishing a line of position by the method of Marcq St. Hilare. Captain St. Hilare's method has long since been superseded by the Hydrographic Office's genius for perfecting mathematical shortcuts for navigators. But here it is, anyway.

H. T.

Change to

ADMIRACION

OIL SHAMPOO

☆ Don't despair — no matter how abused your hair! Amazing Admiracion Shampoo leaves hair soft and lustrous . . . and in marvelous condition for "taking" permanents, finger waves, tints. Try Admiracion once — see immediate difference. At all stores — "no lather" in red carton or "foamy" in green carton. At your beauty shop, too, ask for an Admiracion Shampoo.

President and Police Power

The Presidents and Civil Disorder, by Bennett Milton Rich. Brookings Institution.

THE RELATIONSHIP of the executive power of the Federal Government, vested in the President, to civil disorder in cities or States of the Union provides a curiously oblique view of the workings of federalism. In theory, the administration of what are strictly police functions rests with the States. The interest of the Federal Government is only its general interest in maintaining the over-all security of the Nation. Hence, these domestic disorders with which it is sometimes concerned broadly are limited to two classes—those directed against the Government itself, and those arising out of social and industrial conditions that have a widespread, interstate character. The history of industrial disorders since 1875 has demonstrated the extent to which the United States Government has found it necessary to suppress disturbances that seemed to be beyond the effective police reach of State or municipal authorities.

These are the problems to which Mr. Rich has addressed himself. He has followed the historical line and built up the case and the record of presidential action from Washington and the "Whiskey Insurrection" to so recent an experience as the strike at the North American Aviation plant in June, 1941, when the Army took over on direct orders from President Roosevelt.

In running through the history of conspicuous moments of civil disorder, Mr. Rich covers the Adams and Freis rebellion, the embargo troubles of 1808, the Tariff Nullification Issue in 1832-33, the early State requests for police assistance that began with the Buckshot War in Pennsylvania in 1838, the great railroad riots of 1877, the Pullman strike, along with Coxey's march on Washington, and the arrest of Eugene Debs.

Thenceforward most civil disorders had their origins in industrial tension. In Idaho and in Pennsylvania miners and mine-owners clashed in bloody argument, and the Governors appealed to Presidents almost as a matter of course. But often the White House was reluctant to take action, and, on the whole, the record of the Presidents has been one of caution and diffidence. Occasional aberrations, such as Mr. Hoover's treatment of the "Bonus Marchers" in the celebrated "Battle of Anacostia Flats," are rare illustrations of the unnecessary use of the Chief Executive's police power. But Mr. Hoover was in an extremely difficult position. As the author points out, "any appraisal of Mr. Hoover's action must take into account that for eight weeks the city's inhabitants had been annoyed by the presence of the thousands of bonus marchers."

The delicate constitutional issues which face a President in dealing with local disorder are not to be found in the comparable English-speaking federations of Australia and Canada. Here more direct action can be taken with less theoretical concern for the legally paramount position of local government in the keeping of order.

As Mr. Rich points out, there are many elements to explain the reluctance of Presidents to use the armed forces for the suppression of local disturbances. That caution has been justified and has resulted in only a few major cases of unwarranted use of Federal power in municipal and regional disorders.

The problems raised by this book beg even more fundamental questions in a "democratic" community. They go to the underlying relationship between the opportunity for public protests and the keeping of order, whether industrial tension or some other form of dissatisfaction is the cause. But the chief sources of local disorder that have required Federal attention in recent years are to be found in the conflict of workmen and employers. Thus the use to which the President's power is employed will in a large measure be determined by the kind of thinking about such disputes that is being done by the President and his advisers. Moreover, the degree of restraint that is employed in the use of this power often will determine whether the disorder it proposes to deal with is finally resolved or merely left to flare up in deeper violence on another day. In wartime, new elements enter into the problem. Sedition, fifth columnists, treasonable conspiracies, all may lead to local disturbances with which State police facilities cannot cope. Here again the President may have to act, but even in cases of treason his hand probably will be guided by a century and a half of cautious practice.

Students of Federalism, of problems of industrial disorder, and particularly of the office of the President are indebted to Mr. Rich's careful collection of the materials in this, a not too well defined, area of Federal-State relations.

E. M.

Scene Laid on Run-Down Farm

Old McDonald Had a Farm, by Angus McDonald. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.75.

ONCE IN A WHILE an author's name is so pat to the title of the book he has written that you at first wonder if it is a pseudonym. So it might be when an Angus McDonald writes "Old McDonald Had a Farm." But in the first place the character of the elder McDonald is so genuine, so detailed and documented, as to be plainly drawn from life; and in the second place the publishers identify Angus as a young worker for the Government Soil Conservation Service with a background of industriousness plainly derived from association with the parent whom he not unlovingly, but with respect, always thought of as "the old man."

The senior McDonald enters the story at an age when most men seek to retire. And, indeed, he wanted to retire—but not to stop working; far from it! He wanted to get back on the land, which he had known as a youth. He wanted to quit his small-town parsonage for a farm, and not any snug, comfortable, well built-up farm, either. The book tells how this man, shortly after 1900, before soil conservation had become a national crusade or diversification a farm slogan, picked out the farm he wanted on the top of a hill—a farm that was rapidly washing away; his "rock and air" farm, he called it from the gibes of his banker brother, whom he had to badger into lending him money with which to buy it—and how through years of hard work he turned this into a farm that fed his family well and ultimately supported them in comfort.

The traits of "the old man" are not all amiable. He was a hard driver: he liked to drive a hard bargain, he drove the men who worked for him, he drove his wife and children, and he drove himself relentlessly. He was hard-headed and close-fisted. He preached to his neighbors about their farming both in church and out of church—for he continued to serve a circuit of country churches after quitting the pastorate in town. Yet his congregations liked him, though his sermons were full of brimstone and he told them "more people would go to hell for not working during the week than for getting the ox out of the ditch on the Sabbath."

In fact, he had more sympathy for a murderer, a Cherokee Indian neighbor, who shot a man when drunk but who when sober was a good provider for his family, than he had for a man who would lie around idle when there wasn't "a dust of flour in the house. You'll always find meat in that Indian's smokehouse, and he always keeps his fences up and his wife in wood and water," said McDonald. This was a large part of his measure of a man.

For himself he imposed additional tasks. Gullies were cutting away the soil from the farm at every rainstorm when he took it. The author observes in a quiet understatement that "there is plenty to be done on a farm that is in good shape," but "it takes a lot of work to build up a run-down place."

Old McDonald cleared out thickets, trimmed trees, cleaned up rubbish and old barbed wire, fenced off a garden and orchard, planted crops, but, above all, he picked up rocks and hauled them to build dams with in the gullies that were eating away the land. He built dams by the score; he plowed around the contours of the hill instead of up and down; and he selected crops that would hold the soil. The result was that the "rock and air" farm became one of the showplaces of the county when people began to appreciate what it meant to save soil.

By a coincidence that again is almost incredibly appropriate, the locale of the story is the vicinity of Sallisaw, the town in Oklahoma which John Steinbeck picked for the origin of his Joad family in "The Grapes of Wrath," and which actually is not in the dust bowl at all but on the edge of the Ozarks. While the Joads, particularly as refurbished for the motion picture screen, are no less valid as a type, it is refreshing to find a book about an authentic character notable for his devotion to duty, intelligent husbandry, and indomitable energy.

T. N.

TRY THIS NEW RECIPE TODAY...

Save this recipe!

½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces

Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

Bake a batch today . . . send the soldier a box!

CRISPY! CRUNCHY! CHEWY!

☆ Cookies made with delicious Baby Ruth Candy Bars are the newest taste-thrill for America. Everybody—youngsters and grown-ups alike will be tempted by the NEW...DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR... of cookies made with BABY RUTH —Rich in Dextrose.

CURTISS CANDY CO. CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

. . We Need the Stockpile!

(Continued from Page 3)

to sit back and let that superiority crush the Axis by its own weight. But raw materials do not win wars. They must first become the finished implements of war and be manned by trained soldiers. The shortages we now face give reason to replace that false complacency with real confidence, since they represent materials converted to effective fighting instruments.

While current war production and its colossal absorption of raw materials give ground for optimism, we must also realize that this implies a grave outlook for civilian living standards. We have had some foretaste of what is to come in the shutting down of production of new passenger automobiles, of refrigerators, and other consumers' durable goods, and in the curtailment of normal development in electrical, telephone, and transportation services. Even the need for defense housing must be microscopically scrutinized when

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

FOR HIGH ALTITUDES

Shatter-Proof Oxygen Cylinders for Airplanes Flying in High Altitudes

it is realized that every pound of copper going into electric wiring and every pound of brass going into plumbing fixtures means that much less production of ammunition. Yet, if existing restraints upon civilian uses of materials seem drastic, the prospects are far graver. In the 20 years between the wars, and particularly in the last two or three years, we have accumulated a good deal of fat into which we must now eat. This means the drawing down of stocks to practical exhaustion, and the starving of maintenance needs by patchwork here and there. The results will justify the cost, but we should be deluding ourselves were we to suppose that we have really yet begun to pay that cost.

Why, it may be asked, are not materials supplies expanded to meet these increased needs? They have, of course, been expanded tremendously and many of them could be expanded further, given time. Our iron ore resources could support a far larger steel industry; magnesium can be drawn from the inexhaustible reservoir of the sea. But such developments not only take time, which is not at hand; they also require themselves large quantities of materials and equipment which would have to be taken from war production. We cannot sit back and let the enemy do what he will for the next two or three years while we slowly prepare ourselves for a comfortable arms program without civilian sacrifice. There is, however, one important source of supply which can be further tapped and which is tremendously important in the total picture. That source of supply is scrap. In a period like the present, we must look to scrap for from 10 to as much as 50 per cent of our supply of major critical materials, particularly metals. Whatever the faults in the aluminum collection campaign of last year, the coming campaigns for scrap collection are in deadly earnest and require every measure of co-operation which can be given them.

A word in conclusion about raw materials and peace. If this war is demonstrating as never before the importance of materials to effective warfare, it is also serving as an indication of the role of international competition for raw materials in fomenting war. The Atlantic Charter in its fourth paragraph states as one purpose of the United States that it will endeavor to further the enjoyment by all states of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity. The Atlantic Charter also promises the disarmament of nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression. Control of the disposition of raw materials may make a most important contribution to carrying out both these points. If such control is carefully exercised, raw materials will not only play a major role in winning the war; they will also help us to win the peace.

. . Tobruk . .

(Continued from Page 3)

larger and more heavily armed, they waited until the other customer was well out of the way before going any closer.

Late in the afternoon we were caught in a blinding sandstorm. At first the wind died down. An enormous yellow cloud appeared on the horizon, rolling toward us. We watched it advance till it blotted out the sun. A few minutes later we were enveloped in the choking, blinding dust. Progress was impossible, as we could not see more than two feet in any direction, so we took shelter in the cars for about two hours and then, the storm having passed, we camped for the night.

On April 24, after visiting a few more front-line positions, we headed for the base camp, which we reached in time for dinner. At one point in our progress we encountered a Turkish military delegation which is here on a tour of inspection. They were full of praise for what they had seen of the Allied forces and voiced their confidence in an Allied victory. The next scheduled party of visitors will be the Duke of Gloucester and his suite. They are coming up by air tomorrow, and when we reached camp this evening found several correspondents who had come up from Cairo specially to cover the royal tour.

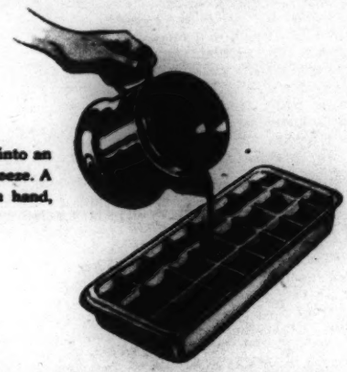
On the morning of April 26, all the correspondents were taken for a collective interview with Lieut.-General Ritchie. The General is a fine figure of a man, with an active, ruddy, out-of-door look, full of quiet energy but not very talkative, and he did not seem very sure of his audience. His most significant remark was to deny the suggestion that summer weather would bring operations in the desert to a standstill. He also mentioned that the Germans were using captured Russian equipment, including heavy siege guns dragged all the way down to North Africa from the Eastern Front. He told how the Germans and Italians, before the fall of Bardia, tried to render the coastal guns unserviceable by removing the breech locks and burying them in the local cemetery, but these had been recovered, and now the guns were as good as new.

Next day we drove out to see some of the new mechanized equipment. It was good to hear much praise for the American equipment, which will probably help make history in this part of the world when the time comes.

RECIPE

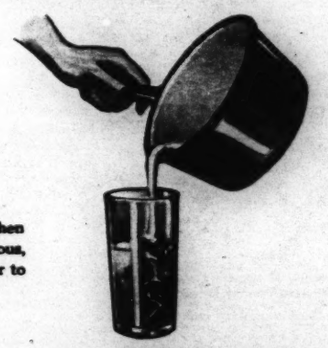
for making Sanka in your icebox!

1. Make Sanka Coffee by your usual method,* but make it *double strength*. Use *two* heaping tablespoons of Sanka Coffee to each cup (½ pint) of water.



2. Pour your freshly made Sanka Coffee into an ice-cube tray. Cool. Set in refrigerator to freeze. A tray of these coffee cubes can be kept on hand, ready for instant use.

3. Now . . . when iced coffee is wanted, simply heat milk . . . not cream. Do not bring milk to a boil.



4. Fill a glass with the frozen coffee cubes. Then fill with warm milk. Instantly, you have delicious, refreshing iced coffee . . . of a consistency similar to iced coffee served with expensive cream.

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE SANKA COFFEE

5. Many people, who wish to avoid the caffein in hot coffee, should shy away from *iced* coffee, too. For there is *more caffein* in iced coffee. Iced coffee is made stronger, and a tall glass holds more liquid than a cup!

So make *your* iced coffee with Sanka Coffee.* It's 97% caffein-free.

Yet Sanka Coffee is one of the great coffees of the world . . . rich, satisfying, and delicious. Sanka Coffee is *all* coffee, and *nothing but coffee!* But Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT! For 97% of its caffein has been removed . . . without removing *any* of the delightful coffee flavor!

*Sanka Coffee comes in "regular," as well as the new "drip" grind.

He Sells Sea Shells

WHO KNOWS anything about shells? Let the conchologist, whether he be amateur or professional, tell you. One told me, as I listened surprised to learn that around me in abundance lay such riches as he described, on the beach, and in the sea, and on land, where mollusks also live.

We had been traveling through Florida together and had made a visit to Sanibel Island, where shells abounded in indescribable profusion.

We arrived there early one morning, after a short trip by boat from Fort Myers. For miles the flat beach stretched to the right and to the left. I had not known there were so many kinds of shells. One could not walk on the beach without crushing some of them. There were thousands of tons of them. One could fill a long train of freight cars with them.

I asked my friend: "Tell me, what does this mean?" He replied: "Sanibel Island is just one of those places where mollusks like to live. They breed near here in the warm Gulf waters. Conditions are favorable for them. They are cast up here on the beach, as you can see. For years this place has been known as no other place ever was, though, as a matter of fact, in Florida there are actually several other places where such fine shells abound in much the same richness and variety. It is partly the salinity of the water and partly the currents and the weather. I suppose it is one of the natural wonders that has never been explained."

We stayed there as guests at an attractive little inn. The days slipped by as we gathered several barrels of fine specimens of Florida shells for friends in the chilly North.

The beach was really so full of shells that to look down on it, in certain places, reminded me of the way molasses kisses look at a five-and-ten-cent store when several wheelbarrow loads are dumped for sale on an enormous counter. The shells were piled in that same abundant profusion. At other places, far up the beach, there were dunes, or drifts of shells at high-tide level, up to a man's shoulder in height.

One felt real conflict in walking on the beach, one destroyed so many shells. One could feel a delightful sense of power and generosity, of prodigality, in finding and keeping them.

I said to my friend: "These are all very lovely, but what good are they? What use are they?" He replied: "They are no use, that is to say, practically or commercially, just as the study of astronomy is no 'use,' but it is interesting and pleasant and many people enjoy shell collecting."

He reached over and picked up a handful of shells and said to me: "Take them in your hand and look at them. Some are naturally small and do not grow much larger than these; others are the young of another species and would have developed into fairly large shells. There are three things you can do with shells: (1) Look at them. (2) Draw them. (3) Study them and try to classify them. A small hand lens will help you to make out details better, especially if you put the shell against a dark or neutral background when you look at it.

"Drawing shells is very interesting. When you have time to do it, take a pencil and paper and try to represent exactly what you see. Draw the general outline of the shell first, then put in the details. You can color your drawings, if you wish, with water colors and keep them in a notebook. You will find that you will pick up and remember a good deal about them in that way.

"But the most interesting thing to do with shells is to study and try to classify them. This means you will need a book, because classification is based on a study of the form of the shell and familiarity with other shells, and some other points.

"If you want a simple book, there is 'Florida Sea Shells,' by Aldrich and Snyder. A larger and more inclusive book is 'The Shell Book,' by Julia Ellen Rogers. A good book that gives a great deal of information about American shells on the Atlantic coast is 'The Sea Beach at Ebb-Tide,' by Augusta Foote Arnold. You will find it interesting to go to a library and look up something on the subject of sea shells or you may find information in an encyclopedia or textbook under the heading 'Mollusks.'

"Mollusks have no skeleton or backbone, so they have a shell. The forms of these shells vary greatly. There are in all about 100,000 different species of mollusks. Some of them are beautiful and have great range of color and design. Many of these have been used in decorative art since ancient times.

"When you take these shells and look at them carefully and study their forms, you may remember that there are five different kinds of shells. These are:

"1. The Chitons or Sea Insects.
"2. Gastropods, or Snail Forms.
"3. The Pelecypods, or Bivalves.
"4. Tooth Shells.
"5. Cephalopods (Squid, Octopus, etc.).

"The gastropods (snails) and the pelecypods (bivalves) are the most common forms one usually sees. The gastropods have a spire and several whorls. The pelecypods are familiar to us as oysters, clams, and scallops."

"Yes, I recall noticing that snails are different from oysters, but I never knew just why or exactly what the difference was," I said.

He answered: "If you are interested in studying further, go to a museum and look at the mollusks there on display. There are good collections of shells in Boston at the Museum of Natural History, at the Aquarium in South Boston, and in the Peabody Museum in Salem. The best collection in New England is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Also, in Boston, there is a Malacological Society that meets several times during the year. At its meetings, one can learn a great deal about mollusks and one can learn a great deal more about how to learn more.

"If you go to New York, you should visit the Hall of Ocean Life in the Museum of Natural History on Central Park West, one of the richest and best shell collections in the world. There you can also see the famous Conus Gloria Maris, the rarest shell in the world. Shells can be bought at this museum from the book shop.

"There are shell dealers in large cities who advertise in nature magazines and in other periodicals. And one can always buy shells from individuals (or swap duplicates), but the best and most interesting way is to go out and find them for oneself. And there is a quarterly magazine devoted to conchology, called Nautilus, edited by Dr. Henry A. Pilsbury, Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, Pa. Shell collecting as a hobby or special interest is inexpensive and rewarding. It requires little special knowledge to start with and you learn as you go along."

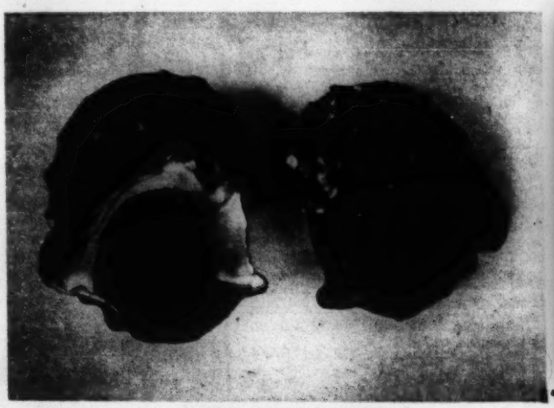
To me, a shell always speaks its name, its identity. There it is as if to say, "Here I am; I am a *Strombus pugilis*," or "I am a *Pecten Magellanicus*," or, more simply, "I am myself."

Cleaner than a hound's tooth, more solid than a brick, more chiselled than a piece of sculpture, more colorful than pottery, a shell defies equation, exhausts comparisons and abandons superlatives; it is itself.

And a shell is itself with such high honor and dignity and ancient lineage. Five hundred million years are nothing for a shell to have behind it, in genealogy. Many a sea shell could be found descended from a family with 500 fossil species! An ark shell could do that, for example, or a scallop, or a common clam.

In the living realm, for example, consider the family connections of a murex, or a cone shell. If I wish to observe examples of the richness of nature, if I wish to see variety in pattern and seemingly endless alterations of color and design, all I need to do is to take out my 500 different cone shells and look at them.

MERRILL MOORE



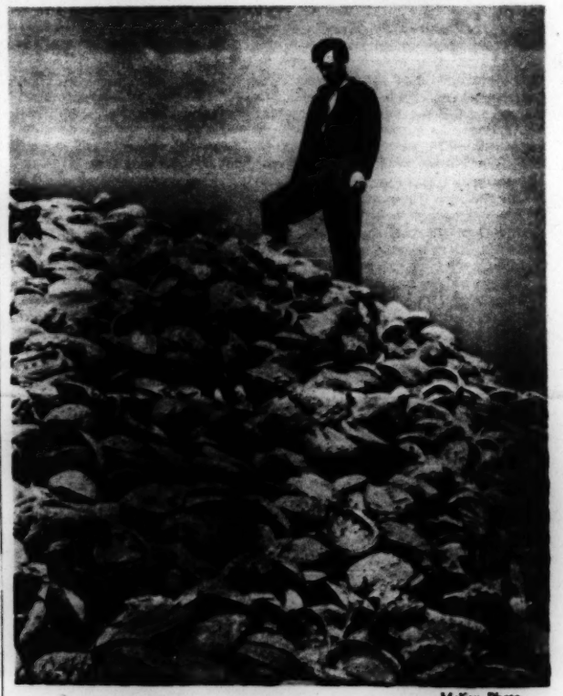
American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

GREEN TURBAN SHELL
The Turbo Marmoratus Is Found in Eastern Seas

CHAMBERED NAUTILUS
Sectioned to Show Internal Chambers and Siphuncle

GLORY OF THE SEA
The Famous Conus Gloria Maris Is the Rarest Shell in the World

CHAMBERED NAUTILUS
This Shell Is Often Called Pearly Nautilus



McKay Photo

PILE OF ABALONE SHELLS, MONTEREY, CALIF.

"I'm a Success at 52"

But I Wasted 25 Years of My Life"
by Ina Shepard

Stenotypist, Without Experience, Becomes Hostess of Beautiful Hotel

"51—and still a stenotypist! I was discouraged and disgusted with my position and earnings. Then I answered a Lewis advertisement and received their book. Here was everything I wanted—good pay, fascinating work. Best of all, age didn't matter—both young and mature had equal opportunities. I enrolled. Soon I was Housekeeper-Hostess of a beautiful hotel. At last I had found a field where mature years are a help, instead of a handicap. All due to Lewis Leisure-Time, Home Study Training."

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THE GRAMOPHONE SHOP
Dept. M 18 E. 48th St., New York

. . Broadway

(Continued from Page 4)

soon discovered he had spent $4,000 more on this production than on any one he had ever produced. He tried to tone Bel Geddes down, but Bel Geddes said everything would turn out all right.

The admission price was raised, and Herbert cleared $1,000. Besides, he made the linen cloth into dish towels—and is still using them. No one can say anything to him against Norman Bel Geddes.

During the years all sorts of emergencies have arisen. The night George Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" opened, one of the actors was unable to appear. Stage Director Burke had to take the published book and read his lines from it as he acted his part. For five minutes the audience was bothered by this man reading his lines from a book, but pretty soon it got used to him.

Burke played the part that way the whole week. The night the play closed, a woman went up to the box office and said, "I like the man who pretends to read from a book. No one but George Bernard Shaw could have thought of that!" And so it goes at Skowhegan.

Most of the summer theaters in the United States arose in the depression years of the early '30's, when the acting profession decided that, in order to eat, it would have to go out into the byways and thrust itself on the customers. Variety listed 105 summer playhouses in 1934; in 1938 their "take" was estimated at $5,000,000 and they scheduled more plays and actors than Broadway presents in its normal eight months' season. The average summer season is eight to twelve weeks. Productions cost from $50 to $1,000. Many prominent players receive only $40 a week, though top stars get $750 or more. Less than a dozen of the theaters make a profit. Many rely on subsidies from wealthy patrons. Others' backlogs are tuition fees from young actors, for whom they serve as a training ground.

Skowhegan has put on quite a number of world premières; among them were "Life With Father," "Mr. and Mrs. North," "The Free Soul," "Remember the Day." Some of the plays Herbert has believed in most enthusiastically quietly folded and disappeared; others he didn't think much of have done a booming business. He turned down a 10 per cent interest in a comedy when, on reading the manuscript, he found it called for oldish married people in the leading roles. What the stage wanted, he said, was young love. Herbert doesn't like to talk about that one, for that was "Life With Father."

Herbert Swett, the Bungalow Builder, and his Lakewood Players have become an epic of the American theater. Broadway producers who have gone to Skowhegan and smiled behind their hands smile no more, for many of them have gone over the hill to the poorhouse while Herbert has marched steadily onward. Now and then some of the hand-smilers come to him and ask him to put money in their Broadway productions.

"I'd like to, only I don't know anything about the theater," he answers. "I'm a hotel man, and I guess I'd better stick to what I know."

Strictly American

When Lawrence Tibbett was studying for grand opera, many advisers urged him to change his name to Tibbetto, contending that an American name handicapped a singer in his field. But Tibbett, of California pioneer stock, objected to making his debut under a false banner, and he was backed in his decision by both his teacher, Frank La-Forge, and his friend, Rupert Hughes.

. . Lake on Stilts

HERE COMES THE LAKE

Down Near the Horizon a Levee Has Broken, One of the Many Levees Designed to Keep Tulare Lake, California, in Cramped and Artificial Quarters. Sometimes the Lake Wins the Perpetual Game

(Continued from Page 5)

Engineers, interested only in flood control and navigation of the larger San Joaquin River, which must absorb the flood waters, would not, probably, install a power development system. The two plans are under discussion, each with its strong advocates. Whichever plan is decided upon will doubtless be placed on a list of projects dated for the postwar period. Either system, it is believed, would eventually dry Tulare Lake completely, by holding its waters high in the hills.

The reclamation districts, which for many years have been pushing the three rivers' flood waters into ever smaller and taller "corrals," grow rich crops with the fertile soil, the hot sun of interior California, and the waters pumped from beneath the valley's floor or ditched from behind the tall dikes.

When Tulare Lake stays in its corral, men with caterpillar tractors work huge "hitches" of plows, harrows, and ultimately combine harvesters, in the very shadow of the high levees.

You pause to watch a "cat" driver and his helper welding a broken unit of their 24-foot-wide spike-tooth harrow hitch, and remark about the high water mark on the line of telephone poles stalking across the flat near by.

"Yes," says the bronzed driver, "right here where we're standing was under 14 feet of water in '38."

Another driver, pushing a broad ditchbank clear of brush and grass with the slanting blade of a bull-dozer on the nose of a rumbling "cat," pauses long enough to say that he is ditching flood waters to a district that would otherwise have to do deep pumping, and might not be able to pump enough for its needs.

"When a good flood comes down, we have extra water enough to last our district three or four years," he says.

So, while this year's flood covered crops estimated in newspaper reports to have a value of $2,000,000, it will assure an irrigating supply for some of the unflooded districts for some time to come.

Tulare Lake is not one of California's beauty spots. It is a sink, where mountain streams have come to rest for ages. Its waters are usually roiled, and populous with small swimming creatures. Herons and mudhens and other waterfowl find it a happy habitat. The tall mountains east and the lower ranges west and south are dim through a heat haze during the warmer months.

In an earlier day, before its waters and its underground reservoirs had been tapped so heavily for irrigation, Tulare Lake knew a length of about 60 miles and a width of about 35 miles. Nowadays, the innermost levees, intended to hold a lake high above the surrounding valley, form an approximate square only about five miles across. The lake is seldom within those optimistic bounds.

Some California histories mention Tulare Lake as having been discovered by roving Spaniards in 1772, when their settlements along the coastal plain were most vigorous. Other historians say the first effort toward irrigating its rich soil was made about 1850.

The lake enters into Western folklore in one of the earliest of "cowboy" books—"The Virginian," by Owen Wister. The hero of that rousing tale, seeking to keep his homeward-bound group of cowboys from deserting with the "villain," to go on a wild gold chase, tells a story about Tulare Lake and its once-fabulous frog ranches. Talking dolefully of this fictionally once-great industry, the Virginian says, speaking of the former hired hands of the frog ranches, "Catch one of them in swimmin' and you'll find he's webfooted." The outlandishness of the joke caught the cowboys' fancy, because the "villain" had been trapped into asking the key question, and they went back to the ranch with the Virginian, having first duly delivered their cattle to market by train.

Some maps, and most especially relief maps, of California, show a round, blue, gem-like lake in the Tulare region. That isn't the way it is in the realm of geographical fact. It is diked up to be square, and only when it breaks the dikes does it fan out to find its natural level and a curving shoreline; then only in a restricted area, probably.

Over Editor's Desk

CONTINUING the series of weekly radiocasts by the Harvard Radio Board, the Magazine Section this week presents the address of A. Lincoln Gordon, of the Department of Government, Harvard University, on the concern all citizens have with the needed accumulation of a stock pile of raw materials that are essential to the conduct of the war.

Homer Croy, novelist and story writer, appears for the second time in the Magazine Section with his description of the Lakewood Theater, near Skowhegan, Maine, and the resourcefulness of its manager, Herbert L. Swett.

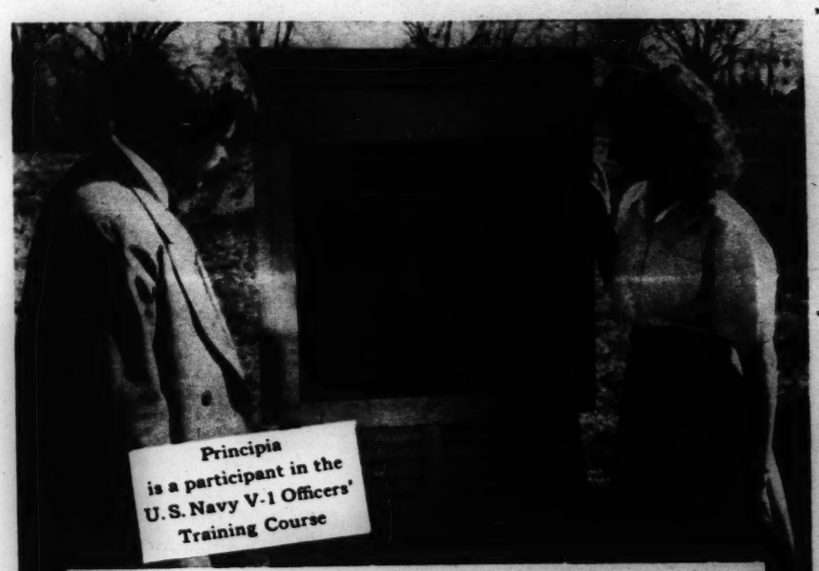
Nicolas Slonimsky, Boston composer and music encyclopaedist, has recently returned from a tour of Latin America, bringing back a representative collection of photographs to go with his article on the large part played by music in the life of the people in the countries he visited.

Ernest S. Pisko, a former Vienna journalist who now resides in the United States, describes the English-speaking commentators on the German propaganda radiocasts.

Albert Field Gilmore is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Edmund Stevens, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at present covering the Egyptian campaign, spent some months in the home office after his prolonged European war experiences in Russia, Finland, the Baltic countries, and the Sudan. He has only recently returned to Africa from Boston.

Rodney L. Brink is the Monitor's chief Pacific Coast representative. In the course of his work he has visited many places in the Far West that have been developed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, which he is to discuss in an early issue.



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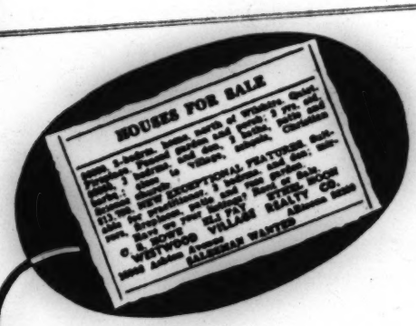

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